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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Economic Journal Reviews Soviet Foreign Policy [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA] AA 1
U.S. Imposes Will at NATO Council Rome Session [Vasilyev in PRAVDA] AA 1
NATO Eurogroup Aiming at Boosting Arms Race [Serov] AA 2
Washington Pressuring Brussels NATO Meeting AA 3
Netherlands Labor Leader on Detente Questions [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 6 May] AA 3
MBFR Delegation Arrives for Resumption of Talks AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bank for Economic Cooperation Council Meets [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 18] BB 1
CEMA Executive Committee Session Opens in Moscow BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews NATO Council Session in Rome [Prozhogin, 10 May] CC 1
Briefing of U.S. Press on 'Terrorism' Described [Romanov in IZVESTIYA 5 May] CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Calls FBI Search of Plane Act of 'Terrorism' A 1
Further Report A 1
Washington's Middle East Policy Criticized A 2
Habib Mission [Ponomarev] A 2
Lebanon Crisis Aggravated [Ponomarev] A 2
'Hypocritical' Policy [Rassadin] A 3
Policy Facing Impasse [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 8 May] A 4
U.S. Military Overtures to Argentina Viewed [Timofeyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 May] A 5
New Defense Command Augurs Space Arms Race A 8

EASTERN EUROPE

Warsaw Victory Day Veterans' Meeting Held [Druzenko in IZVESTIYA 8 May] F 1
Polish Embassy Meeting Stresses Soviet War Role F 1
Losoto Scores Solidarity's 'Attacks' on Socialism [PRAVDA 12 May] F 1
Czechoslovak Liberation Anniversary Celebrated F 4
Embassy Reception [PRAVDA 7 May] F 4
Moscow Meeting [PRAVDA 8 May] F 4
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet GDR Leaders on Jubilee [PRAVDA 8 May] F 5
Moscow Celebration Held [PRAVDA 7 May] F 6
Romanian Delegation Ends Visit to Estonia [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 28 Apr] F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Reports on Mitterrand Election [Krivopalov, 12 May] G 1
Ostrogorsky Comments on West Berlin Elections G 2
PRAVDA on CPSU Delegation's Return From PCI Talks [8 May] G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Situation in Lebanon, Habib's Tour H 1
Report From Beirut H 1
Syrian Prime Minister Cited [Zlatorunskiy] H 1
Mosevev Dispatch [PRAVDA 11 May] H 2
Timoshkin Commentary H 2
Belyavev Dispatch [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 6 May] H 3
NPF Statement Sees 'USSR as Friend of Syria' [PRAVDA 10 May] H 4
Zamyatin Gives Interview to Kuwaiti Newspaper [Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 7 May] H 4
Egyptian-Sponsored Arab-Muslim Group Rapped [Kapralov in IZVESTIYA 7 May] H 13

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

More on Congolese Delegation's Activities in Moscow J 1
Brezhnev, Sassou-Nguesso Talks J 1
Brezhnev Dinner Speech J 1
Sassou-Nguesso Speech J 3
Report on Talks J 4
Cooperation Treaty Signed J 5
Kremlin Talks End J 5
Ponomarev Talks With Angolan Ambassador in Moscow [PRAVDA 7 May] J 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

'Vain Egotist' Maksim Shostakovish Lambasted [Mogilevich in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 6 May] R 1
Theoretical Works of K. Marx Medal Winners [PRAVDA 5 May] R 3
Brezhnev Wishes Moscow Music Festival Success [PRAVDA 6 May] R 4
Deputy Chairmen Give Awards in Kremlin Ceremony [PRAVDA 30 Apr] R 4
Kuznetsov Presents Awards at Kremlin Ceremony [PRAVDA 8 May] R 5
Deputy Defense Minister Shestopalov Promoted [PRAVDA 7 May] R 5
Leaders Attend Architects Union Congress 12 May R 5
Marshal Moskalenko Pays Visit to Latvian Capital [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 28 Apr] R 5
Turkmen Supreme Court Plenum on Labor Cases [TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 26 Apr] R 6
Briefs: New Political Schools R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow Meeting Held To Mark Gosplan Anniversary S 1
[PRAVDA 7 May]
Aliyev Pays Visits to New Enterprises in Baku S 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 30 Apr]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 11-12 May T 1
11 May T 1
12 May T 1
Spring Sowing Progress Slower Than Last Year T 1
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 7 May]
RSFSR CSA Reports on Spring Field Work Progress T 2
Summary of Week's Results T 2
More on Field Work T 2
Cherkasskaya Oblast Livestock Pledges Welcomed T 3
[PRAVDA 6 May]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Comments on Victory Day, Combat Readiness V 1
[PRAVDA 9 May]
Obituary of Marshal of Aviation V. A. Sudets V 5
[PRAVDA 8 May]

ECONOMIC JOURNAL REVIEWS SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD121826 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--"The ensuring of peace and international security is the central task of Soviet foreign policy," the journal MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA says in its latest issue. "It is is quite natural," the article says, "that the Soviet communists' 26th congress found it necessary to point out: The struggle for lessening the threat of war and curbing the arms race was and remains the core of the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The world public appreciated the worth of the new Soviet initiatives in this direction. Especial importance is attached to the proposal to extend confidence-building measures in the military field and to enlarge substantially the zone of their application. The Soviet Union expressed its readiness to apply confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR, provided Western countries extend the confidence zone accordingly. Another promising region from the point of view of confidence-building measures is the Far East, where the USSR, China and Japan have common borders, and where the U.S. maintains its military bases."

"The USSR advocates concrete negotiations on confidence-building measures in the Far East with the participation of all the parties concerned," the journal stresses. "The exceeding importance of the limitation and reduction of strategic arms is universally recognised. The Soviet Union is prepared to continue without delay the relevant talks with the U.S., while preserving everything positive that has so far been achieved in this field. Naturally, the talks can only be conducted on the basis of equality and equal security. At a proper time all the other nuclear powers should join in the talks. Further, agreement could be reached on limiting the deployment of new submarines of the Ohio type by the U.S. and of similar submarines by the USSR. At the same time the prohibition of the modernization of the existing ballistic missiles carried by these submarines and the development of new ones is proposed. As for Europe, the USSR advocates here a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles, that is, a freeze, both quantitative and, what is particularly important, qualitative, on the existing level of these weapons, including the U.S. forward based systems.

"The Soviet Union is displaying goodwill on virtually all problems related to safeguarding peace," the journal points out. "It suggests, in particular, that agreement be reached on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem. It is also prepared to participate in a separate settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The USSR does not object either to the international aspects of the Afghan problem being discussed in connection with the security problems of the Persian Gulf. The calling of a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of the permanent member states of the council in order to find ways to improve the international situation and to avert war could be a great and useful undertaking. Obviously, if they so wish, the leaders of other states, could attend the session."

The journal stresses that today humanity should know the truth about the pernicious consequences of nuclear war. "Here lies the meaning of the new Soviet proposal on establishing an authoritative international committee of prominent scientists from different countries to demonstrate the vital need of preventing nuclear catastrophe. This truth should be made known to all the peoples of the world."

U.S. IMPOSES WILL AT NATO COUNCIL ROME SESSION

LD081126 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 May, TASS--Although the Rome session of the NATO Council was called a spring session it breathed a spirit of cold war, Gennadiy Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA.

This session showed that the NATO military bloc is determined to go ahead with its arms build-up and it reaffirmed its decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. So this time too, NATO's "peaceful intentions" prove to be only a fig leaf meant to cover up the real aspirations of aggressive circles.

"The session showed that Washington's policy prevailed again, a policy of aggravating international tension and turning Western Europe into a potential theatre of a 'limited nuclear war' that is planned by the Pentagon", the commentator says.

Those who are interested in a speedy implementation of the decision "on the modernisation of nuclear means," the commentary says, are trying to picture as a "special achievement" of the session the promise of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to begin, towards the end of this year, talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles. Observers note, however, that this promise was made in rather general terms and its fulfillment is postponed and is linked again with impermissible demands to the Soviet Union concerning its "conduct in the international arena." Another indication of the real designs of the North Atlantic strategists is the session's decision to turn down the Soviet proposal, one widely supported by the world public, for imposing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new nuclear missiles of NATO countries and the USSR.

The commentator stresses that the decisions of the NATO session in Rome run counter to the will of the peoples of Western Europe and the whole world who are expressing these days, by their demonstrations and meetings of many thousands, their determination to campaign against the arms race and for peace and cooperation between the peoples.

NATO EUROGROUP AIMING AT BOOSTING ARMS RACE

LD121458 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 12 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov: "To Washington's Piping"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--A course aimed at accelerating the arms race, boosting NATO's military preparations and to drawing the USA's European partners still more closely into Washington's dangerous global strategy--such is the main direction of the decisions by the defence ministers of the West European states-members of NATO's Eurogroup who met in Brussels on the eve of the meeting of the bloc's Military Planning Committee. As is clear from the final communique the participants in the Eurogroup mapped out concrete measures to implement the NATO Council's recent Rome session decisions which were prepared and imposed on European allies by Washington.

The matter concerns first of all the speeding up of preparations for deploying 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Pentagon does not conceal that its chief, Caspar Weinberger, will insist in Brussels on final determination of places for deployment of the missiles. Besides, the participants in the Eurogroup reaffirmed their committment to maintain the necessary military potential. An increase in military expenditure and enlistment of additional material and manpower resources for the purposes of building up NATO's military might are meant.

The defence ministers, taking into account the protest movement which is gathering momentum in their countries against conversion of Western Europe into a launching site for new U.S. missiles and against inflating military budgets, deemed it necessary to include in the communique a point on the need to explain to the public the scope and character of the Europeans' contribution to the North Atlantic Alliance. It is evident that reiteration in the communique of the hackneyed inventions about a "Soviet threat", a "build-up of Soviet military potential", etc, are designed to serve the same purpose--to justify NATO's militarist course.

Finally, the defence ministers of the Eurogroup's member countries discussed the question of the "contribution" by those countries to the bloc's actions outside the geographical zone of NATO, on which, as is known, Washington is insisting. Although the authors of the communique, apparently taking into account the negative attitude of the public, say nothing concrete about the character of such a "contribution", it is no secret to anyone that the matter concerns plans to create NATO's multinational rapid deployment forces which are to serve as an addition to similar interventionist forces of the USA. The U.S. administration is also trying to impose the idea, which has already been supported by London, on its other NATO allies. The task of the forces is to suppress national liberation movements and to ensure unimpeded access to the natural resources of the developing countries and first of all to Middle East oil for the West. These are plans which are fraught with utterly dangerous consequences.

WASHINGTON PRESSURING BRUSSELS NATO MEETING

LD122222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 12 May 81

["With a Cautious Regard for Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS)--"The meeting of defense ministers from European NATO member-countries which ended in Brussels has once again demonstrated the inability of Western Europe to withstand Washington's pressure," writes IZVESTIYA's Brussels correspondent.

"The session of defense ministers from European NATO member-countries ended with the adoption of a bellicose statement about raising 'the European contribution' to NATO and stepping up military might. The defense ministers, members of the so-called 'Eurogroup' confirmed their adherence to the decision on the deployment of medium-range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They expressed their approval for the communique adopted at the recent NATO Council session in Rome."

"Striving to justify their position, the members of the 'Eurogroup' resorted to references to the mythical 'threat from part of the Soviet Union.' At this meeting in Brussels, there were repeated appeals to strengthen peace and deepen detente in order to justify the increase in defense efforts. This verbal screen was necessary to the strategists of the North Atlantic bloc in order to silence the protests from the West European public, which opposes the deployment of Pershings and Tomahawks on the continent."

NETHERLANDS LABOR LEADER ON DETENTE QUESTIONS

LD121505 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 May 81 p 9

[Interview with J. Den Uyl, "parliamentary leader of the Netherlands Labor Party," by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Anatoliy Frenkin: "We Are For Detente!"; date not specified]

[Text] Amsterdam--The White House is irritated by the mood of "pacificism" and "neutralism" among the Netherlands, who are stubbornly opposed to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in their country. References are made in this regard to the statement by J. Den Uyl, parliamentary leader of the Netherlands Labor Party. The alarm is already being sounded concerning the course the Netherlands will take if he heads the government following the 26 May election.

In this situation I asked J. Den Uyl to discuss the Netherlands socialists' stand and his own attitude to the 26th CPSU Congress foreign policy initiatives. My interlocutor is a prominent politician in the Netherlands. He is 62 years of age and an economist by training. From 1973-77 he was prime minister of the country. J. Den Uyl said:

"The people of the Netherlands are particularly conscious and keenly aware of the problems of peace and European security. In the complex situation existing today we advocate disarmament and are opposed to the threat of nuclear war. The Labor Party is first and foremost opposed to the deployment of 48 new U.S. medium-range missiles on the country's territory. Furthermore, if elected we will see to it that the Netherlands Armed Forces reduce the commitments which NATO plans for them. We are prepared to effect this limitation unilaterally, which accords with the wishes of the country's working people."

J. Den Uyl pointed out that, in stating that it is prepared unilaterally to limit arms in the Netherlands, the Labor Party would at the same time like to call on both NATO and the Soviet Union to take joint steps toward limiting medium-range missile in Europe. I reminded my interlocutor that his wishes had been heeded in the comprehensive Soviet proposal for a moratorium on medium-range missiles. In reply Den Uyl stressed that, holding in high regard the foreign policy initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, he particularly singles out the willingness for a summit meeting with the leadership of the current U.S. administration.

"The policy of detente," he went on, "the equilibrium of forces and the course of talks are undoubtedly the only rational course according with the vital interests of the Netherlands people and indeed all Europeans. Of course, fulfilling this task is a complex business requiring a great deal of effort, but we must do everything to ensure its fulfillment."

"The Netherlands Labor Party continues to be resolutely opposed to the neutron bomb. We flatly reject U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's statement on the renewed plans to produce such weapons for West Europe. A so-called limited nuclear war is impossible. We will have no part of such schemes. At the recent conference of leaders of West European socialist parties held in France I stressed the need for SALT talks between the United States and the USSR as soon as possible. The current U.S. acceleration of the arms race is causing serious concern in our country."

J. Den Uyl went on to speak of the concern felt over the situation in Poland and to say that the Polish people must resolve their own problems. Netherlands socialists are also concerned about other parts of the world where tension persists. J. Den Uyl recalled Afghanistan. In his view the 26th CPSU Congress materials provide an exhaustive reply to the question of finding ways to settle this conflict also.

"The ideas of detente and the Helsinki spirit," Den Uyl concluded, "accord with our people's interests. But we will not achieve much in isolation. There must be cooperation and unity among all peace-loving forces."

MBFR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS

LD130952 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 13 May, TASS--A Soviet delegation arrived here today to take part in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe resuming on May 14th. The talks are entering their 24th round.

The delegation is headed by Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov.

BANK FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL MEETS

LD081531 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18 Signed to Press 27 Apr 81 p 20

[Unattributed report under the general headline: "Sessions of International Bank Councils"]

[Text] On 21 April the 53d session of the Council of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation was held in Moscow. Taking part in it were delegations of the bank Council member countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR--and also representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Investment Bank.

Representatives of the National Bank of Angola, the Afghanistan Bank, the African Development Bank, the National Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Bank of Mozambique, the Bank of Finland, the Bank of Yemen (Aden) and the National Bank of Yugoslavia attended the Council session as observers.

Nguyen Duy Gia, head of the SRV delegation in the bank Council and minister and general director of the SRV National Bank, presided over the session.

The Council examined and approved the bank report for 1980 and the bank balance as of 1 January 1981, which were presented by the Board, adopted a decision on the distribution of profits for 1980 and also examined a number of other questions concerning the current and future activity of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD122334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] A session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened in Moscow today at the level of deputy heads of government of 10 socialist countries. Consideration is being given to materials submitted for consideration at the 35th session of the Council, and also other matters of the economic and scientific technical cooperation of the CEMA member countries.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NATO COUNCIL SESSION IN ROME

LD131051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Nikolay Prozhogin]

[Text] The Victory Imposes Commitments

Victory Holiday. How much meaning is contained for the Soviet people in the combination of these two words! How much pride and joy they contain! Pride in our people's ability to make efforts which to some people, even among our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, seemed inconceivable. Joy that these efforts were not in vain, that they were fully vindicated. Not only were the conquerors' hordes driven from our land, but Hitler's Germany itself was reduced to dust.

"We were not alone in the struggle against fascism. We remember our fearless fellow-fighters--the partisans, the heroes of the resistance in many countries occupied by the Hitlerites. We remember the soldiers of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. But we cannot forget either the obvious fact that the brunt of the war fell to the lot of the Soviet man," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Kiev yesterday. Yes, our legitimate pride and joy have never concealed from us and have never been able to force us to forget the grief connected with the untold sacrifices which the last war brought the people. We fought for a just cause, knowing that we were entering a struggle not for life but to the death. And we believed that we were fighting for freedom--not only our own but that of other peoples.

Soviet people together with all the world's peace-loving forces are now continuing the same struggle--a struggle for freedom, for life, and against war, against death--the nuclear death which would jeopardize the existence of many peoples and moreover the existence of all modern civilization.

We are obliged to display persistence and consistency in this struggle by the victory won 36 years ago, by the memory of the victims sacrificed to achieve it, which make blasphemous those allegations that peace is not the most important thing, that there are things more important than peace. We know for sure that neither for ourselves nor for any other people in the world is there a more substantial or more important question now than the preservation of peace, the safeguarding of every person's paramount right--the right to life.

The end of World War II coincided with the creation of the United Nations, and the coincidence was not fortuitous. From the very first the main avenue of its activity, precisely in the light of the experience of the war we had experienced, was defined as the maintenance of international peace and security. Under the conditions of the present aggravation of the world situation caused by the intrigues of imperialism's aggressive circles, the goals set before the United Nations acquire extraordinary significance. This was stressed during this week's official visit to our country by UN Secretary General K. Waldheim.

Receiving him in the Kremlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelt on the basic foreign policy initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and noted that their common orientation toward the continuation and intensification of detente, the halting of the arms race, and disarmament is in keeping with the goals and principles of the UN Charter. Here the conviction was expressed that the keys to the normalization of the international atmosphere can and must be found by states' joint efforts.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the urgent need to galvanize UN efforts on the main salient of its activity. The importance for preserving peace of the speediest elimination of centers of military conflict and the prevention of their emergence was also noted, as was the useful role the United Nations is designed to play in promoting the honest, collective quest for an all-embracing settlement in the Near East on a just and realistic basis and in supporting the peoples' just struggle to eliminate all vestiges of and manifestations of colonialism and neocolonialism.

The Soviet Union counters the line of some powers toward undermining detente and building up the arms race with a call for broad international dialogue to resolve urgent problems in the interests of preserving peace on earth, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said.

This statement by the Soviet leader sounded particularly impressive against the background of reports which came in the same day about the results of the regular NATO Council session.

By Hook or by Crook

The NATO Council session at foreign minister level ended in Rome on 5 May. This conference was preceded by loud announcements in the Western countries' press. The Rome session was delcared in advance to be an "important" one, and not only because a representative of the new U.S. administration, Secretary of State A. Haig, was to take part in it for the first time. The possibility of a "dramatic turnabout" on the basis of the differences between the United States and its West European partners in the military bloc was efen predicted for it.

We shall not start to deny that differences do exist between them. They are obvious, as are the acute problems confronting the governments of the West European NATO states which give rise to these difficulties. It is a case of profound dissatisfaction, affecting broad strata of the population, with NATO's adoption of a course toward unleashing another round of the arms race.

Since the new administration settled in the White House, this course has been pursued even more openly. The bellicose statements uttered in Washington are alternating with increasingly massive pressure on its NATO partners, who are being required to increase their military expenditure still further and renounce any reservations regarding the deployment of new nuclear missiles scheduled for 1983.

It was under these conditions that the routine NATO Council session met in Rome. Before it the West European states' capitals began to stress, as though at a command, the second aspect of the previously adopted decision on nuclear rearmament which was officially linked with the proposal made to the Soviet Union regarding talks on nuclear arms reduction and control.

"The question of theater nuclear weapons or intermediate-range weapons, as they are also called, has been a source of argument between the Reagan administration and several U.S. NATO allies in the past few months. In West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and to a lesser degree in Britain, there is mounting opposition to the nuclear weapons modernization program approved by NATO in 1979," the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote: "In the opinion of all NATO countries, in principle (!) this program should be carried out at the same time as U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting nuclear forces. However, although a number of official meetings have taken place in the past few weeks between the NATO countries' officials and ministers, the United States is still refusing to give way to the Europeans' pressure (!) and set deadlines for resuming talks both on theater forces and on strategic armaments."

We quoted this lengthy exposition in order not to cite other bourgeois information organs, which repeated it almost word for word. On the eve of the Rome meeting, the forecasts made regarding it were just as uniform. They agreed that the ministers of the West European NATO countries would virtually do battle with the U.S. secretary of state at the Rome session, demanding that he "promise speediest resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on the establishment of arms control."

Let us repeat once more: We are not inclined to close our eyes to the real problems facing the West European NATO countries. It is also well known that those who define the capitalist countries' policy include many sober-minded people who realize that counting on force, counting on war in relations with the socialist world is madness in our time and that there is only one sensible path--peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

"But there are also statesmen in the bourgeois world," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalled, "who to all appearances have grown accustomed to thinking only in terms of force and diktat. They virtually believe the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union to be their main political credo. The solution of international problems through negotiations and mutually advantageous agreements is evidently a low priority for them, if they think seriously of it at all."

Reading the communique of the NATO Council's Rome session, one can see that it is the latter category of officials which predominates in that organization, and that the ballyhoo preceding the session was designed merely to mislead the public once again.

What differences between the United States and its allies was the press making such a noise about? Did the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR not write ironically a few days before the session that "Reagan, too, wants to move in two opposite directions at the same time: First to deploy as many U.S. nuclear weapons as possible in order to restore (!) the lost equilibrium, and after that to hold talks on reducing nuclear arsenals--Russian and American." What distinguishes this position from the position of, for instance, the FRG Government, whose spokesman stated in Rome that "No arms control talks can serve as a pretext for nonfulfillment of decisions to deploy the 572 missiles (in West Europe)"?

Resorting to fact juggling, the foreign ministers made yet another attempt to justify their former decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe by referring to the need to restore the "lost equilibrium." As for "the U.S. intention to begin talks with the Soviet Union on control over theater nuclear forces within the SALT framework by the end of this year," it has proved to be set about with such conditions that it can scarcely mislead anyone.

On this score "no illusions should be cherished even after the NATO Council's Rome session," the West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes. "Washington's readiness for talks is linked with preliminary conditions... Even if talks are initiated, constant pressure on the United States by its West European NATO partners will be required to ensure that these talks advance."

Reporting from Rome on the results of the NATO Council session, NBC television correspondent M. Kalb noted quite frankly and perhaps not without irony: "Haig left Rome a hero. He gave his allies what they had been after; arms control talks with the Russians. However, the promises he gave are so vague in form that nothing will be able to stop the United States from repudiating them as soon as the Russians start behaving in the international arena in a way the United States does not like!" With these words the correspondent expressed the gist of the political course Washington is trying to impose on, among others its own allies--and to which the latter have obediently subscribed despite all the ostentatious ballyhoo preceding the Rome meeting. Once again by hook or by crook Washington has achieved from them their obedient adherence to its course.

The NATO Rome session again showed the aggressive essence of this military grouping whose members remain captive to the prejudices of cold war times. Together with general hostility toward the socialist world, this was also manifested in their approach to specific issues of present international life.

One of the communique's sections virtually prepares the gound for the elaboration of plans for NATO intervention in regions outside NATO's geographical competence. This cannot fail to cause anxiety both in young independent states and among peoples who are still continuing the struggle to achieve their independence, particularly in the light of the notorious U.S. theory of "international terrorism."

So, on the far-fetched pretext of resisting the alleged "Soviet threat," the participants in the NATO Council session proclaimed a program for developing the arms race in Europe and other parts of the world and coordinating their activity in penetrating the Asian and African countries and stepping up imperialist pressure on them.

Inspiring Experience

However, it is precisely this NATO program which also reveals the weak sides of the aggressive bloc, which is unable to advance, for its own part, any constructive proposals. Looking into the essence of this problem, the French communist newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, with the initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress in mind, that both the United States and its allies "are continuing to display the greatest perturbation in the face of the peace program proposed to them by L. I. Brezhnev."

The 26th CPSU Congress has proved to have radical, determining significance for the international situation on the border between the seventies and eighties. Just 2 months have elapsed since it ended. But already the new Soviet initiatives are exerting great and beneficial influence on affairs in the world. Of course, the aggressive circles of imperialism are not abandoning their designs--the decisions of the recent NATO Council session confirm this yet again. But peace-loving forces throughout the world can see increasingly clearly that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries with their firm, persistent and consistent policy of defending peace, security, detente and cooperation, are the main bastion barring the way to the lovers of military adventures.

It is no accident that it is precisely now, when the time elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress is obviously not sufficient for the initiatives put forward at it to have been implemented but is perfectly sufficient for these initiatives, despite the efforts of imperialist false propaganda, to have begun to take root in the consciousness of the broad strata of the population in the most diverse countries--it is no accident that it is now that a powerful new movement of protest against the arms race which the Pentagon and NATO are imposing is being mounted in the West.

"The experience of postwar years convinces us that war can be prevented"--these words uttered by the Soviet leader on the anniversary of the day of victory over the darkest forces of imperialism--the forces of bloody fascism--are bound to inspire all those who are struggling for peace on earth.

BRIEFING OF U.S. PRESS ON 'TERRORISM' DESCRIBED

LD121041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Romanov report under the rubric "The Lies and Misinformation Industry": "Briefing on Terrorism"]

[Text] "You have been invited to our shock group so that you may expose 'international terrorism'," an important Pentagon official solemnly announced to journalists assigned to an American military base in the Panama Canal Zone. "Our task is to establish order in El Salvador. First of all coordinate your actions with interrogation specialists. They will use a few volts to help any suspect to confess to being an 'international terrorist.' It would be a good idea to take a couple of photographs of bullet-ridden 'terrorists.' It makes an impression. My guys became past masters at this in Indochina and Nicaragua. The main thing is while you are flying to El Salvador see if you can put something to the effect that terrorists, backed by the Russians or Cubans or whoever else, are being sent to that country. The public at large will be interested to know against whom the United States is actually preparing to defend El Salvador."

...We cannot say exactly which high-ranking Pentagon official was conducting the briefing on "international terrorism," but there is no doubt that the briefing took place. It was not without purpose and as if to order, that the entire U.S. "free press" sprouted banner headlines reminiscent of the days of the American military's Indochina adventure: "In Order To Save This Salvadoran Village From Terrorists It Had To Be Destroyed!"

TASS CALLS FBI SEARCH OF PLANE ACT OF 'TERRORISM'

LD130558 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Washington, 13 May, TASS--U.S. authorities staged a gross provocation against an Aeroflot airliner on the Moscow-Washington-Moscow flight. Cars carrying FBI agents and customs officers sped to the airliner which was about to take passengers on board at the John F. Dulles Airport in Washington. The FBI agents and customs officers surrounded the airliner and forced their way into the flight compartment. Crew-members were attacked. They were driven out of the flight compartment following which the agents began opening up the plane's equipment.

At the same time the luggage, cargo, and mail bags were unloaded from the plane. The agents opened up the luggage and cargo, including the luggage belonging to Soviet diplomats which were leaving for Moscow with the plane. During the search which went on for two hours they opened up the hatches which give access to the airliner equipment. Throughout the time the passengers who were to leave for Moscow aboard the airliner were kept in a bus on the air field away from the airliner.

The provocation at the Washington airport cannot be regarded otherwise but an arbitrary act sanctioned from above, and an act of international terrorism in the country the leaders of which cynically and loudly discourse about "the need to combat" it.

Further Report

LD130912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Washington, 13 May (TASS)--U.S. authorities today perpetrated a crude provocation with regard to a Soviet Aeroflot aircraft on a regular flight on the Moscow-Washington route. Shortly before the aircraft was due to leave Washington's international airport, it was surrounded by approximately 10 cars full of armed agents of the FBI, other American special services and customs. They stormed the aircraft, ejected the crew from the cockpit, unloaded the baggage and carried out an extremely thorough search of the aircraft and the baggage, including diplomatic bags. They also confiscated from the crew the weapons which they carry in accordance with international law for safeguarding flight security.

The agents took no notice of the vigorous protests of representatives of the Soviet Embassy. Special Agent (W. Rudman) who was in charge of the operation merely stated that it was being conducted on orders from above. It appears to have been in accordance with this order that the agents locked themselves in the cockpit and handled the equipment and navigational instruments, which in itself constitutes a real threat to the security and lives of the passengers. As a result of the search, three pieces of luggage were arbitrarily confiscated.

The passgengers, who were in the buses ready to be taken to the aircraft, were sent back to the waiting room. They included children, a pregnant woman and a sick person who had very recently suffered a heart attack. The agents of the American special services displayed great interest in the surnames of the passengers, who included American businessmen and tourists. In the course of this raid [nalet], both diplomatic immunity and the norms of international law were crudely violated. The aircraft was delayed for 3 and 1/2 hours. The provocateurs of the U.S. special services were rude and arrogant.

These illegal acts with regard to a Soviet civil aircraft can only be considered a crude anti-Soviet provocation, an arbitrary action sanctioned from above.

WASHINGTON'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY CRITICIZED

Habib Mission

LD122326 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 7 May 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev commentary: "Two-Faced Mission"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--The U.S. administration is expanding the tasks of Philip Habib who has gone to the Middle East on instructions from President Reagan. It was initially asserted in Washington that the former U.S. under secretary of state was leaving for Lebanon, Syria and Israel only to listen to the sides in order to find ways of defusing the Lebanese crisis. At present, according to American press reports, it turns out that the President's envoy may go beyond the "limited framework" of his mission. He intends to meet behind the back of the Lebanese Government with representatives of various groupings and factions, primarily the Phalange Party which receives support and weapons from Israel. The newspaper Washington POST writes that this meeting would mean for Phalangists "official U.S. consecration" of their party.

These facts, naturally, shed light on the true intentions of the U.S. leaders who are seeking to use the Israeli-provoked crisis in Lebanon for interference in the domestic situation in that country and direct support to the anti-government forces.

It is no secret that Israel, the chief U.S. support in the Middle East, has long since sought to dismember Lebanon into a number of small "Lebanese states" and turn it into a collection of formations permanently hostile to one another. These aims fully concord with the overall U.S.-Israeli strategy in the region directed at splitting and disuniting the Arab states. In the conditions of disunity and hostility in the region, it is easier for American politicians to attain their hegemonistic objectives.

A White House spokesman told a press conference yesterday that the United States has so far no proposals for easing tension in the Middle East. At the same time he asserted that the Habib mission is a resolute step in the U.S. Middle East diplomacy. As is known, U.S. leaders practiced in the past various "missions" to the Middle East. That area was visited by Kissinger, Linowitz and quite recently, by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Israel launched a fresh series of military provocations against Lebanon, during Haig's visit, thus resulting in the current aggravation of the situation in the country.

All these American travellers in the Arab east pursued one goal--to establish U.S. domination in the region and cover up its military penetration into the Middle East by fabrications about the "Soviet threat". In this sense, Habib's mission does not differ from the trips made by his predecessors. However, it has a distinguishing feature--Washington intends to interfere in the Lebanese affairs under the cover of "mediator" in settling the crisis in order to get hold of that region. Such a trick with American mediation has already been used in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations which resulted in a separate Camp David deal and the U.S. complete domination in that triangle. Washington resorts to the same tactics in Lebanon under the cover of mediation.

Lebanon Crisis Aggravated

LD122146 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 12 May 81

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--The leaders of Tel Aviv continue heightening tension around Lebanon, resorting to new threats against the Inter-Arab Peace-Keeping Forces in Lebanon. According to reports in the Western press, Prime Minister Begin, speaking yesterday in the Knesset (Israeli parliament) declared that it was only bad weather conditions that prevented Israeli planes from making a strike on targets in Lebanon. As a result of Israel's aggressive conduct the situation around Lebanon is becoming ever more explosive.

But it would be a mistake to think that Tel Aviv's bellicosity with regard to Lebanon is a product of the Zionist circles of Israel itself. Without Washington's approval and direct support the Tel Aviv rulers would never dare defy brazenly the Arab public and the entire world public. In an interview to the newspaper MA'ARIV Begin admitted openly that "never before was there an administration in the USA so favourable for Israel" as the present Washington rulers.

In this precisely is the real reason of the present dangerous aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. It lies in the fact that the United States is constantly encouraging Israel and urging it to new military ventures against Arab countries. Washington is now striving to turn the local Lebanese problem into an international crisis so as to get the opportunity of direct interference in the affairs of that country.

Sending to the Middle East for talks last weekend special representative of President Reagan, former Under Secretary of State Philip Habib, Washington pretends to strive for peaceful settlement of the crisis But already now the U.S. press is paving the ground for proclaiming his mission as a failure and is advancing the idea of the inevitability of military measures by Israel against Lebanon. According to a correspondent of the U.S. company CBS this action by Israel must necessarily be a large-scale one.

The threat of aggression is thus presented as an "enforced" measure for the sake of "Israel's security."

This is a hackneyed method. Washington resorts to it whenever there is the need of justifying the United States' interference in the internal affairs of other countries and whole regions, including the Middle East. Tel Aviv rulers use the same methods for justifying the aggressive policy against their Arab neighbors. The same diplomatic and political tricks are being used to cover up the hegemonistic aspirations of Washington and Tel Aviv. It is the U.S. rulers, who use Tel Aviv as an instrument of their policy in the Middle East, that are, above all, responsible for Israel's aggressive actions against Arab countries.

'Hypocritical' Policy

LD122258 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Alarming reports are still coming from southern Lebanon. The Israeli troops along the border have been alerted. More armor and artillery units of the aggressor have been dispatched to the frontier enclave controlled by the southern Lebanese separatists. Construction work is continuing of the shelters and dugouts there. Radio Moscow's Leonid Rassadin elaborates:

Anyone can see Tel Aviv is getting ready for another large-scale act of aggression, an invasion not only against the Lebanese Republic but also the Palestinian resistance movement. At the same time, Israel is threatening Syria. Premier Begin says air raids on positions of the Arab Peace-Keeping Force in Lebanon are a possibility [words indistinct] The backbone of the force is Syrian troops. Tel Aviv claims the flare-up of tension this time is caused by the presence of Syrian antiaircraft units in Lebanese territory. It demands that they should be pulled out, but it is obvious these allegations are meant to try and damage the situation in the Middle East as a whole.

The attitude of the United States is hypocritical indeed. It is America that is responsible for the crisis-prone situation. Isn't it the United States that supplies Israel with weaponry that is employed against Lebanese and Palestinians? For how can Washington be a judge in the Middle East conflict if it fully supports the Israeli aggressor? That the Washington administration claims such a role is evident from the current Middle East mission of the U.S. President's special envoy, Philip Habib. Washington has much to say these days about the mission. It describes it as mediatory, of course. At the same time it is in no way censuring Israel for building up arms and placing the Middle East on the brink of war again.

The United States itself is carrying out provocative actions in the Middle East and south west Asia, provocative in the first place because of its enormous naval armada in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area. The vast region is being enmeshed in a network of U.S. bases. Besides, plans already have been drawn up for American ground troops to be stationed in Sinai for a long time. Isn't it a challenge to the Arab people? And isn't it a grave threat to the security of many other nations? One conclusion suggests itself: The United States doesn't want peace and quiet in Lebanon or the Middle East region in general. On the contrary, its policy is directed at driving up tension to safeguard its own hegemonistic interests.

Policy Facing Impasse

LD130901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "The Palestinian Factor"]

[Excerpt] Without a just solution of the Palestinian problem there can be no peace and security in the Near East--that idea is becoming increasingly widespread not only in the Near East region but throughout the world. It is meeting with frenzied opposition from American imperialism and Israeli Zionism, which would like to push aside both the Palestinian problem and the question of Israeli aggression in general. And while until recently the U.S. ruling circles were pinning their hopes in this respect on the Camp David collusion, they are now silently writing off their designs and plans as a failure.

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's unsuccessful attempt during his recent visit to a number of Near East countries to somehow expand the number of participants in the Camp David collusion showed that American diplomacy is powerless to sharply change the situation in the Near East in the U.S. interests. And the Reagan administration's new doctrine, which consists in a switch from diplomatic maneuvers in the Near East to crude methods of force (the establishment of Rapid Deployment Force, the creation of a whole series of military bases in the Persian Gulf region and east Africa, and so forth) demonstrates not only the impasse reached by the Camp David schemes, not only the weakness of American diplomacy, but also, however paradoxical as it may seem, the decline in U.S. prestige in precisely those Near Eastern countries from which the U.S. State Department was expecting support (Saudi Arabia, Jordan).

The overall U.S. scheme for the Near East is as follows: First, all measures (both diplomatic and military) implemented or planned there are to be considered from the viewpoint of their utilization for confrontation with the Soviet Union. And second, the transformation of the Near East into a military-political bridgehead against the Soviet Union must overshadow the Palestinian problem and everything connected with it. The direct aim of the Reagan-Haig doctrine, the American weekly NEWSWEEK writes, is as follows: "The Arab-Israeli conflict--and the Palestinian problem, which undermines stability--are being pushed into the background."

But it is precisely with this that generally pro-American countries such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan disagree. As the New York TIMES writes, although Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are anticommunist countries, they "by no means welcome the stress on the Soviet threat as the main reason for all the Near East problems." As the aforementioned NEWSWEEK wrote, Saudi Arabia considers that "the Palestinian problem and the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem are the main problems in the Near East." As for Jordan, Amman newspapers stress in their commentaries on A. Haig's visit that the main danger for the Arabs remains Israeli aggression, not the concept of the "Soviet presence" in the Near East and the struggle against "Soviet influence" advanced by Haig. The Jerusalem POST emphasizes that "The strengthening of any pro-Western regime unfavorably disposed to the Soviet Union and also the idea of their possible unification in some sort of pact fail to take into account the prevailing realities in the region." And even Britain's THE OBSERVER is forced to admit that "The American policy is a sure method of antagonizing the whole Arab world."

All this was analyzed at the Damascus session of the Palestine National Council in the remarks of numerous speakers. The situation in the Near East has deteriorated extremely seriously as a result of the new U.S. administration's policy and the rampant Israeli aggression in south Lebanon. At the same time the impasse into which the U.S. ruling circles are blindly directing their Near East policy is clearly perceptible through the smokescreen of bellicose American propaganda. It must, of course, be taken into account that the ally of the imperialists and Zionists, as reality demonstrates, is internal Arab reaction, by relying on which Haddad's reactionary Lebanese formations in south Lebanon can serve as an example. The aggressors are capable of causing a great deal of trouble in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region.

However, the correlation of forces is clearly not in favor of American imperialism and its allies. It is significant that such countries as Saudi Arabia or Jordan, while continuing to develop relations with the United States--particularly when it comes to obtaining modern armaments (for example, the AWACS aircraft for Saudi Arabia)--are at the same time siding with the Palestinian revolution and objecting to the U.S. intentions to establish a "military presence" on the territory of Arab countries. "We do not consider that an American presence would be useful," the Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said. When you consider that this sort of "dichotomy" exists not only in the Near East (something similar can be observed, for instance in the stance of an economically developed country such as Japan), it is not difficult to see that the U.S. pretensions to hegemonism by no means correspond to reality....

And if the American imperialists expect their propaganda, bolstered by saber-rattling, to frighten the Arab peoples, especially the Palestinian people, they are clearly overstimating their capabilities. The attempts of certain circles in Western Europe to find subtler and more cunning methods calculated to extricate Camp David from the impasse will not help them either, especially as the European leaders themselves, so REUTER testifies, say say that the "initiative is aimed more at complementing the U.S. attempts to ensure peace in the region on the basis of the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt than at taking their place." In this connection PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd ar-Rabbuh rightly noted at the session that "The West European states are still going along with Washington's policy by refusing to officially recognize the PLO and denying the Palestinians the right to create their own independent state."

In the conditions which have been formed in the Near East the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist unity of Arab progressive forces is more urgent than ever. The session advocated stepping up the activity of the Arab countries forming the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. The session once again emphasized that the Palestinian revolution is an integral part of the Arab and world national liberation movement, and this necessitates comprehensively developing relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with all revolutionary, progressive and national liberation movements and especially with the countries of the socialist community--the strategic ally of the Palestinian people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

U.S. MILITARY OVERTURES TO ARGENTINA VIEWED

LD121625 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 3

[Article by Col V. Timofeyev: "The Pentagon's "Southern Anchor"]

[Text] This spring in Washington is the season for long trips. The White House and Pentagon leaders, having divided the world into "vital interest zones," have set off to various countries to implement their "geopolitical" aims. U.S. State Secretary A. Haig made a trip round countries of the Near East and West Europe. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger visited West European countries. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs C. Crocker went to Africa.

Nor has Latin America, which the United States has considered from time immemorial to be a "legitimate" zone of influence, been left out of Washington's field of vision. In this respect the Latin Americans are "luckiest" of all. Argentina in particular. Pentagon representatives have paid calls here one after the other. Brig Gen R. Ingram, chief of the U.S. Air Force Staff College, visited Buenos Aires. Shortly beforehand Rear Adm P. Cullins, commander of the U.S. Navy South Atlantic Force, was here on a visit. Adm H. Train, commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces Atlantic Command is also about to come here, followed by Gen U. Nutting, commander of the U.S. Air Force Southern Command.

The very fact of these almost simultaneous visits to Argentina by U.S. Defense Department representatives is extremely indicative. But the visit to Buenos Aires by Gen E. Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, which took place in April is attracting particular attention. He stated on arrival that the aim of his visit was to "promote rapprochement and the improvement of mutual understand[illegible] between the two countries' armed forces." According to press reports Meyer familiari[illegible]imself with military installations in Argentina and proposed that a "system of consul[illegible]tions" between the two countries, armies be introduced. The New York TIMES writes in this connection that the present American administration is striving to win "Argentina's favor." For what reason does the United States need this "favor"?

This South American country's role in the Washington "geopoliticians'" plans is dependent on many factors. The press notes that owing to the limited capacities of the Suez and Panama Canals and their inability to take big merchant ships and warships (including large-capacity tankers and aircraft carriers) the importance of the southern Atlantic is increasing. At the same time it is noted that as a result aggressive intrigues by the United States and Israel, which it supports, the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf continues to be explosive and ships prefer to pass through the waters washing the southern tip of Argentina.

This is why the Southern Atlantic is regarded in the Pentagon as a strategically important region from which it is possible to control the passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. All the more so as, formally, NATO's sphere of activity is bounded by the "Tropic of Cancer," and therefore this region is not fully under the Atlanticists' control. The assessment of Argentina's position made by American Gen G. Sumner, who used to head the Inter-American Defense Board, is quote unambiguous in this light. According to him, Argentina is the "southern anchor" of the inter-American system.

It is this "anchor" that Pentagon strategists are hankering. It is their opinion that the last American administration made insufficient effort to keep it under its control. According to press reports, the U.S. Department of Navy would like to create its own base in that region, in the Falkland Islands in particular. Thus, Adm E. Zumwalt, the well-known American "hawk" who was once U.S. Navy chief of staff, has complained that Washington displays no naval activity near the "southern anchor," and he at once added: "With the exception of the 'Unidas' naval maneuvers."

Let us note that, in accordance with that 'exception,' the United States sent a detachment comprised of the warships Arthur Radford and King, the missile carrier Pharris and the nuclear-powered submarine Snook under the command of the aforementioned Rear Adm P. Cullins to the south Atlantic last October alone to participate in such exercises. This year, as the New York TIMES has reported (precisely during Meyer's visit to Argentina), the American Navy plans to hold two major exercises in the south Atlantic. And it is reckoning on involving the Argentine Navy in them, too. A question involuntarily suggests itself: Is there not a connection between these plans and the present and proposed trips to Buenos Aires by high-ranking military men from Washington?

It is significant that the book "Grand Strategy For the Eighties" published in the United States emphasizes: Argentine's position is ideal not only for giving the American fleet material and technical assistance but also for using the Navy of that country if a "need for combat operation" should arise. The Pentagon believes that such possibilities would allow the United States to direct its forces and means to other militarist purposes. In addition, the gamble on the Argentine Navy would be "less" obvious than the permanent presence of a U.S. naval armada in the south Atlantic, as is the case now, for example, in the Persian Gulf region--which arouses the peoples' just indignation.

And so, what we see here is Washington's attempts to step up its activity in the south Atlantic and to establish control over the armed forces of sovereign Latin American states. particularly Argentina, in order to use them in its far-reaching plans in the Western Hemisphere. Observers emphasize in this connection that the visits to Buenos Aires by the U.S. Army chief of staff and other Pentagon generals and admirals are aimed at drawing Argentina into the wake of the aggressive anti-Soviet policy of R. Reagan's administration, which, according to the New York TIMES, intends to allocate "a strategically important role in the south Atlantic" to that country.

A reservation must, it is true, be made here. The writers in the aforementioned newspaper, which claims to be reliable and objective, are clearly at odds with the facts when they report that the White House previously "did not attach great significance" to Argentina.

In fact, the present leaders of the Washington administration are continuing their predecessors' policy of drawing South America into the costly arms race and intimidating it with the "Marxist threat." Alarmed by Cuba's growing influence on the continent and by the increasing tendency among many Latin American countries to free themselves totally from the diktat of Yankee imperialism and from domination by U.S. monopolies, this is not the first year that Washington has been trying to use this "threat" as a cover for knocking together an aggressive military bloc in the south Atlantic--the South Atlantic pact [SATO]. The United States tried to draw both Argentina and neighboring Brazil into this organization. But that attempt did not have any success. The Argentine and Brazilian Governments officially opposed the bloc's creation.

However, Washington is displaying a persistence worthy of better application. The question of a military bloc in the south Atlantic, the press reported 5 May, will be placed on the agenda of a conference which the Pentagon intends to convene in Buenos Aires on 26 May. Although the planned meeting is called a "conference of unofficial representatives," supposedly pursuing "purely academic ends," the United States will be represented there by Gen V. Walter, former deputy director of the CIA, who is to prepare a report on its results for U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig.

It is noteworthy that Buenos Aires earlier rejected Washington's attempts to make it abandon deliveries of grain and other agricultural products to the Soviet Union. Sober-minded representatives of Argentine political circles believe that this accords with the country's national interests. Washington, on the other hand, can in no way reconcile itself to the fact that Argentina and also other South American countries adhere to a course independent of the United States on this and many other questions.

In the White House, as always, such independence has not been to some people's liking. And there has been a growing frequency of delegations--civilian and now purely military--to Buenos Aires. According to Gen (A. Sen-zhan), a spokesman for the Argentine Army command, American General Meyer considered his visit to Argentina the start of a reappraisal of its role by the United States almost on a "world scale."

Meyer's global thinking, for example, went so far that he tried to secure from Buenos Aires nothing less than...its agreement to send an Argentine subunit to Sinai as part of an American contingent (?!). By all accounts, Meyer's trip was calculated to put further pressure on Buenos Aires, this time under the new American administration, and to try to persuade the Government of sovereign Argentina to abandon its independent foreign policy course in favor of expansionist U.S. plans.

Washington's desire to extend military expansion to the region of the "southern anchor" and to draw South American countries into the orbit of its militarist preparations represents a threat to the national interests of the peoples of that region. This policy increases tension not only in South America but also in the world, where there are already many "hot" spots. This is why the increasingly frequent visits by U.S. military delegations and the U.S. military presence in the south Atlantic cannot fail to put the public of the countries situated there on its guard.

NEW DEFENSE COMMAND AUGURS SPACE ARMS RACE

LD130924 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] New York, 13 May, TASS--Yesterday the North American Air Defence Command, NORAD, went out of existence. As of May 12 this U.S.-Canadian military establishment, controlled virtually completely by the Pentagon, will be called the North American Aerospace Defense Command. This news was broken by the AP agency quoting official sources in the NORAD Headquarters.

It is no accident that the word "aerospace" has appeared in the name of the organisation, on whose signal dozens of heavy-long range bombers and hundreds of intercontinental ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads that comprise the U.S. strategic forces can be put on the alert at a moment's notice. The change of name, according to AP, reflects the expansion of a number of functions of the command, above all those in the sphere of "aerospace defense". In other words, all that this amounts to is the expansion of the Pentagon's plans for extending the arms race into outer space. It signals the beginning of the practical implementation of the Pentagon's numerous programmes for deploying in outer space all sorts of new systems of weapons specifically developed for the purpose.

WARSAW VICTORY DAY VETERANS' MEETING HELD

LD121425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Druzenko dispatch from V. Borisov "World Today" roundup: "Dedicated to Victory Day"]

[Text] A meeting of young people and veterans of the struggle against Nazism held to mark Victory Day has been held in the Warsaw House of Friendship, correspondent A. Druzenko reports.

Polish soldiers who fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army and the Polish Army against the Hitlerites told young men and women about the difficult roads of combat which led in victorious May to the downfall of fascism. The meeting, which again confirmed the unbreakable fraternity in arms of the Soviet and Polish peoples, was conducted in a warm, stirring atmosphere.

POLISH EMBASSY MEETING STRESSES SOVIET WAR ROLE

LD130746 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of victory over Hitler's fascism today a friendly meeting took place at the Polish Embassy in Moscow, attended by generals, officers and admirals of Soviet Armed Forces, veterans of the past war, participants in the battles for the liberation of Poland and representatives of the community.

Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski handed Polish military medals to a group of Soviet citizens. Ambassador Kazimierz Olszewski and [words indistinct] Lt Gen [words indistinct] speaking to those gathered together stressed that the Soviet Union contributed decisively towards smashing fascism. The friendship of (?our) peoples is cemented by the jointly spilled blood in the fight against the common enemy. In the difficult internal situation which has arisen in the country; People's Poland is standing on guard over socialist institutions.

The guests viewed a documentary film about the heroism of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the liberation of Poland.

LOSOTO SCORES SOLIDARITY'S 'ATTACKS' ON SOCIALISM

LD131021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Under Cover of Demogogy"]

[Text] Warsaw, May--The country's deteriorating economic situation, which the Polish press is constantly reporting, is generating increasing concern among the Polish public. In the opinion of observers here, the first quarter of this year was the "worst" from the economic viewpoint in the entire history of People's Poland. The following figures are cited in particular. In January through March industrial production output fell 10.2 percent compared with the same months of 1980. Coal extraction fell 20.8 percent, which has had a grave effect on other economic sectors. The operation of transportation and supplies to enterprises have been considerably disrupted. Labor productivity has fallen. Matters have worsened in agriculture. Deliveries of meat, animal fats, butter, cheese and milk to the cities have been reduced. At the same time the wages fund was one-fifth higher than in the first quarter of last year and the population's money incomes rose by Z60-70 billion over this period.

One result of these disproportions has been a sharp deterioration in the state of the internal market and its provision with foodstuffs and industrial goods.

With every passing day the shelves in the stores become emptier, and lines for essential foodstuffs grow longer. The government has been obliged to introduce ration cards for many foodstuffs. The difficulties in the internal market have caused an increase in speculation.

The question of the reasons for the protracted crisis which has gripped Poland since last August has now become a topic of keen political clashes and discussions in the republic. An objective analysis of the prevailing situation shows--and this was noted once more at the recent 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum--that, alongside the errors committed in the past by the former leadership of the party and country, the present grave economic siutation is to a considerable degree the result of the destructive activity of certain elements of the Solidarity trade union association in which antisocialist groups--KSS (the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee) and others--are active. The strikes which have been unleashed and organized for several months by Solidarity on any pretext, the advancement of unjustified, ultimatum-type demands for wage increases have aggravated the situation and taken Poland to the brink of economic collapse.

The massive work interruptions have disrupted the rhythm of production and internal economic and cooperative links. The dimensions of the damage can be judged by the following fact: The 4 hour "warning" strike mounted by Solidarity in late March cost the state production losses totaling Z4.2 billion. A number of Polish press organs note that the disorder in production has led to a sharp falloff in labor discipline.

As we see, the disorganizing actions of Solidarity's leaders in the economic sphere have resulted in heavy costs for the working class and all the working people of Poland, who are today bearing on their shoulders the whole weight of the economic crisis. However, the leaders of the trade union association hush up these facts. The rightwing forces entrenched in Solidarity are speculating on the justified protest of the country's working people against the mistakes and miscalculations in economic development. Passing themselves off as the "true" expressers of working class interests, they have essentially mounted a frontal attack on the fundamental socialist gains in Poland and on the PZPR. All their actions since August 1980 show that they adhered and still adhere to this principle: The worse things are in the national economy, the better for antisocialist forces. As early as last year the KSS "news bulletin" pointed out that the difficulties which had arisen must be used to destabilize and demolish the socialist system, and that the new trade unions must "disorganize and paralyze Poland's entire economic and social system and impose on all management links an autonomy within whose framework the party and workers' power would be deprived the possibility of making decisions."

It could hardly be put more openly! This is the origin of the literally fanatical refusal of the Solidarity "hawks" to participate in stabilizing the economy and life in the country. Only in a situation of chaos and instability can they count on achieving their perfidious aims: to dismantle socialism in Poland. Despite the fact that the Sejm recently adopted a decision to ban strikes for 2 months and that that action met with the working people's support, on prompting from KSS consultants the Solidarity leaders are still keeping the strike pistol "loaded," using it to pressure government organs and to satisfy their ultimatum-type demands, which are increasing all the time.

New evidence of this is provided by the events played out in the last few days at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski in Kielce Voivodship. At Solidarity's request the bus company there fired three drivers for not participating in the "warning" strike in March. The sector trade union rose to the drivers' defense. Then Solidarity shifted the direction of its main blow and demanded the dismissal of the enterprise's director. And it at once threatened: If you do not carry this out, we will strike.

In accordance with the KSS concept which states that the new trade union must "keep the Polish socialist system in a state of fear," the Solidarity leaders are trying to expand their bridgehead ofpressure on people's power. Thus, using demagogic phrases about struggle against secondhand dealers and speculators as a cover, they are seeking to destroy the existing system of state purchases of agricultural produce from individual private peasants, to introduce chaos and anarchy into food supplies for the population and to intensify the difficulties on the internal market. The aim is the same old one: to damage the economy still more forcefully, shift the responsibility for this onto the PZPR and the people's power and undermine their positions and authority.

The PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government have recently done a great deal to give effective assistance to peasant farms in increasing production. In particular, the purchase prices for agricultural produce were once again raised substantially on 1 April. Relations between state organs and individual peasants are based on forward contract agreements, which ensure favorable conditions for selling agricultural produce at guaranteed prices and for supplying peasants with the means of production.

Rightwing forces in Solidarity are also trying to deal a blow to the normal process of seeking effective ways of boosting agriculture as quickly as possible, which is of vital interest to working people in cities and in the countryside. The forces state that the trade union itself will buy up self-employed [yedinolichnyye] peasants' livestock products. This Solidarity is already doing in the Lodz region. PAP reported that Solidarity organizations are buying up peasants' produce there. Intending to buy out their livestock, they promise to pay Z10 more per kilogram than the state. Presumably the purchased livestock will be slaughtered at small slaughter houses, after which Solidarity intends to sell the meat. No one should be misled by the talk of combating speculation or of "fair prices." This process undermines the existing system of forward contracts and is evidence of a desire to take over supplies of vitally important products to cities and possess yet another economic lever to pressure the people's state.

Clearly reckoning that their present positions were strong enough, the antisocialist forces established in Solidarity openly put forward a trade union association "program" document. Judging by the document, Solidarity intends to assume a special role in society's life--the role of a demand-making and controlling organization. The document blatantly calls for the organization of strikes which would damage the "state apparatus." As the press in various countries rightly states, the "program's" goal is the seizure of power by Solidarity and the changing of the existing socialist system.

In Poland today more and more people, including people in Solidarity, are becoming aware of the grave consequences of the destructive activity, riddled with political adventurism, of extremists from the trade union association and their "advisers" and "experts" from KSS and other antisocialist groups. Indicative in this connection is the report that, having encountered resistance from trade union members, Michnik, one of the leaders of KSS and a not unknown enemy of the socialist system, was forced to step down as a candidate for election to the trade union association's leading organ.

Recently we visited many enterprises in Warsaw, Katowice, Plock and a number of other cities and met with workers and party activists. When they talked of ways of resolving the current serious crisis they associated them primarily with the PZPR, the Government of the People's Republic and their activity aimed at political and economic stabilization.

"We know," communist (Romual Aroyan), coal combine operator at the Sosnica pit in Gliwice, told us, "that in Solidarity, above all in its regional centers, and also in the National Consultative Commission in Gdansk there are people who oppose people's power and socialism. We know in whose interests they are operating and we say that the party, by rallying its ranks, will be able to rebuff the intrigues of the enemies of the socialist system."

In their preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, Polish communists are seeking to enhance the militancy of the party and strengthen its ties with the working class and all working people in the republic and are elaborating a specific program to normalize the Polish economy. With the support of all true patriots they will succeed in upholding [sumeyut otstoyat] the cause of socialism and their people's real interests.

CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Embassy Reception

LD130837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrating a Festival"]

[Text] On 6 May CSSR Ambassador to the USSR C. Lovetinsky gave a reception to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Fascist aggressors.

The reception was attended by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military commanders and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

A delegation from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee, headed by Central Committee Presidium member J. Jeneral, was present.

Moscow Meeting

LD121033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The successfully developing multifaceted relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the USSR and the CSSR are helping the two fraternal countries' peoples to move confidently along the path of building communism and socialism. This was mentioned at a ceremonial meeting in Moscow on 7 May of representatives of the capital's working people to mark the 36th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the Fascist invaders and the 11th anniversary of the USSR-CSSR friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty.

Keynote speaker I.N. Medvedev, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board and deputy chairman of the APN Board, noted that the meetings between the two fraternal countries' leaders--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak--are of particular importance for further strengthening friendship, fraternity and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the CSSR and also for coordinated activity in the international arena.

In his speech, J. Jeneral, head of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee delegation and member of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee Presidium, stressed that the Soviet soldier-liberator's exploit will remain forever in the Czechoslovak people's memory. The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the CSSR and the USSR, he stated, reflects the two states' Leninist unity and cohesion.

Participating in the meeting were A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of party, soviet and social organizations as well as C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and a delegation from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET GDR LEADERS ON JUBILEE

LD121159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 2

[Text of greetings telegram sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, we send to you, the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party [SED], to the State Council and to the Council of Ministers and to the people of the GDR, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the part of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and on the part of all Soviet people.

The victory over the Hitlerite fascism radically changed the appearance of our world. It opened to many peoples the way to freedom, independence and social progress. The spring of 1945 became the spring of a new historical epoch, also for the German people. As a result of the deep revolutionary reforms, a state of workers and peasants emerged for the first time on German land and a truly just and humane society asserted itself. The GDR became an important factor for peace and security on the European Continent.

This year, the people of the GDR are celebrating the day of liberation, which was a turning point in their destiny, in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge, aroused by the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The highest forum of the GDR communists summed up the remarkable achievements of the republic in economic and the sociopolitical life, in the rise of the people's well-being, in the development of science and culture, and put forward an impressive program for the further advancement of the country along the path of construction of developed socialism. The results of the congress strikingly show that the SED holds the Marxist-Leninist banner high, creatively solves the problems rising in the course of socialist construction and unwaveringly follows the course of peace and anti-imperialist solidarity. As it is legitimate, the SED policy enjoys full support on the part of the working people of the GDR.

The Soviet people feel deep satisfaction at the fact that the 10th SED Congress expressed the unshakable will of the GDR to continue to strengthen the fraternal ties of friendship with the Soviet Union, which are our common great conquest. The CPSU and the SED, the USSR and the GDR, are marching along a common path, they are living by common thoughts; they are striving for common goals. We feel each other's moves in the struggle for the construction of socialism and communism, acting successfully in common within the framework of the collective organizations of the socialist countries--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. We cooperate closely in the international arena for the sake of maintaining detente, curbing the arms race and preventing the threat of a new world war.

The Soviet Union sees its paramount international duty in consolidating by every means the fraternal family of socialist states--the reliable bulwark of peace all the world over. That course was confirmed in a crystal-clear manner at the 26th CPSU Congress. Translating into life the decisions of the congress, the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to do everything in their power so that the cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, founded on mutual trust and on the lofty principles of socialist internationalism, become even deeper and more fruitful.

We wish you, dear comrades, and we wish all the working people of the GDR, new achievements in the struggle for the triumph of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Long live the inviolable fraternal alliance between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Moscow Celebration Held

LD130849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Friendship Grows"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism opened up a new chapter in the history of the German people. The GDR--a strong component of the socialist community--was created and is developing successfully. This was stressed on 6 May at a ceremony attended by Moscow working people's representatives and devoted to the 36th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

Past years have graphically confirmed, the speaker, Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation S.I. Rudenko noted, the establishment of relations of indissoluble friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and SED, the USSR and GDR and the two countries' peoples.

In his speech GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann stressed that by routing fascism the Soviet people, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party, performed a worldwide historic feat for mankind. The GDR working people, he said, express the deepest gratitude to all the Soviet people for their liberation and happiness.

The traditional meetings between the leaders of our fraternal countries--Comrades E. Honecker and L.I. Brezhnev--are outstanding events in terms of the further development of all-round cooperation between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR and also in terms of joint action in the international arena.

The meeting was attended by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chiarman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military commanders and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ESTONIA

LD130855 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] ETA--On 26 April the RCP delegation headed by E. Feder, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Bihor County Committee, which was visiting our republic visited the Estonian imeni 50-Letiya SSR GRES where it familiarized itself with the work of the GRES, the experimental industrial installation for power-engineering [energotekhnologicheskaya], the processing of shale, the power industry workers' working and daily living conditions, the party organizations' activity, and the complex of environmental conservation measures carried out at the station. On 26 April the Romanian comrades left our republic.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON MITTERRAND ELECTION

LD130953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "New French President"]

[Text] Paris--The leader of the French Socialist Party, Francois Mitterrand, has been elected the president of the country. This became known after the second round of voting when the winner needed a simple majority of the votes. According to the latest official but incomplete figures given out by the Ministry of the Interior, 15,639,673 voters supported Mitterrand (52.06 percent of the votes) and 14,396,439 (or 47.93 percent) supported V. Giscard d'Estaing.

Soon after the first official announcement of the preliminary election results, V. Giscard d'Estaing conceded defeat and congratulated F. Mitterrand on his election as president of the republic. At the same time, he stressed that he would "continue to defend the main interests" of France. In his first pulbic statement the newly-elected president noted in particular that the French electorate had supported change.

Evaluating the results of the voting, French Communist Party Secretary General G. Marchais said: "The French Communist Party, which has made its contribution to the victory, is ready to take its place in the efforts aimed at implementing the changes which the country wants and expects. We are ready to assume responsibility both in government and in all other spheres of national life so as to pursue the new policy of full employment, justice and social progress, national development, the flourishing of freedom, the policy of initiatives in favor of peace, disarmament, independence and the solution of all major world problems--the policy which the country needs."

Newspaper, radio and television commentators are paying special attention to the fact that voters were more active on 10 May than on 26 April. Recognizing that F. Mitterrand's success in the first round was provided by leftist forces--the opposition parties, the trade unions, and the working people's masses--Paris commentators are conjecturing that the new president was supported by some of the Rally for the Republic supporters who voted in the first round for J. Chirac.

Explaining this phenomenon, Paris observers point to the fact that other strata--skilled workers, businessmen and small landowners--were also affected by the economic crisis, difficulties in the production sphere, the catastrophic growth in unemployment affecting primarily the young, inflation reaching about 15 percent annually and lack of confidence in the future. Their disillusion, increased by working class resistance to the policy of big capital, was by all accounts an important factor in the outcome of the voting.

Now that the presidential election campaign is over, bourgeois party representatives are warning that they are not about to lay down their arms. According to their statements, an acute political battle will be launched after the Constitutional Council officially confirms the election of F. Mitterrand as president no later than 20 May and he begins to exercise his functions. For the first time during the Fifth Republic a situation has emerged in which the head of state has no supporting parliamentary majority. As the new president stated in a speech on the eve of the second round, he is ready to dissolve the National Assembly and hold elections ahead of schedule.

Many commentators predict such a prospect. If this occurs, immediately after the presidential election France will switch over to parliamentary elections, which could take place at the end of June.

OSTROGORSKIY COMMENTS ON WEST BERLIN ELECTIONS

DW130930 Moscow in German to Germany 1517 GMT 12 May 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary on 10 May elections in West Berlin]

[Text] In my opinion, the really new thing about these elections is the success of the alternative groups who will be represented for the first time in the West Berlin House of Representatives. We all know that since the war West Berlin has frequently been the theater of fierce domestic political fights, with those political groups acting in a particularly spectacular way who were not integrated into the system created by the parties in the House of Representatives. Occasionally tendencies became evident here which only appeared later or not at all elsewhere in the sphere being ruled by European capitalism. This has to be explained, among other things, by the fact that repressive acts--naked, violent as well as hidden repressive acts--were and are particularly strong in this city.

Really, where are the most important political positions of the established parties as similar to each other as in West Berlin? Where else has the Springer Press, this incarnation of political suppression and of the diabolizing of every progressive trend, such a monopoly position? But every pressure creates counterpressure, every repression creates a rebellion. It is, therefore, only logical that the alternative groups were able to achieve a breakthrough in West Berlin. It is only logical that the increasing annoyance was reflected by the election results.

This annoyance naturally has many nuances, but it has also a common denominator. It is annoyance over the fact that none of the established parties in the House of Representatives offer genuine alternatives on the most acute current issues--not with regard to safeguarding peace and not with regard to the protection of nature, the solution of the housing problem or the unemployment problem. Regardless of how these parties fight each other, the voters, and particularly the young voters, are coming to realize better all the time that none of them want to change the system--the system whose limits have been achieved, whose possibilities are almost exhausted; a system that less and less meets the demands of the times.

Occasionally the youth lose their way in their search among the alternatives and end up in violence. However, the ones responsible for this are those who use every means to isolate the ıth from the theory and practice of a scientifically founded and creative change in social conditions. History shows, however, that such efforts have no lasting effect. The time will inevitably come when the spontaneous protest motivated in many ways will find a way leading to a real change in society.

PRAVDA ON CPSU DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM PCI TALKS

LD121037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation comprising A.S. Chernyayev, Yu. I. Zuyev and G.P. Smirnov has returned to Moscow from Rome. They were participating at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee in an exchange of opinions with G.C. Pajetta and P. Bufalini, members of the PCI Directorate, and A. Rubbi and R. Mechini, PCI Central Committee members, on some questions of the international situation and primarily on problems of the struggle against the danger of war.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN LEBANON, HABIB'S TOUR

Report From Beirut

LD121558 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS)--"The situation in Lebanon is growing tenser. The main question is whether Israel will intervene once again. The other day Begin stated that Israel would resort to armed force if it was necessary to secure the removal of Syrian missiles."

Citing this statement of the Israeli prime minister, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent in Beirut says:

"The Israelis make no secret of the fact that a plan has been drafted for the so-called 'pre-emptive strike' at the Syrian Army in Lebanon. But who will dare give the order on implementing it? This is no easy question in the present conditions. An air raid, for instance, is fraught with the grave risk of losses because the Syrian missiles can 'get' bombers, as Israeli generals remember too well from the October 1973 war. Even Begin cannot take such a risky step on the eve of the parliamentary elections called for June 30."

The incursion of the Israeli Army into Lebanon from the south will cost dearly in political terms, not for Israeli but for the U.S. Therefore, an act of subversion by Israeli commandos is most probable.

Commenting on the trip of the U.S. special envoy Habib to Lebanon, Syria and Israel, the correspondent points out that it has been taken to "try and work out a rescue formula for pacification. According to this formula, Israel should agree to refrain, at least for some time, from taking risky actions. However, it has been learned here that Begin has not given up the idea of carrying out acts of subversion against Syrian missiles."

Syrian Prime Minister Cited

LD122350 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 May 81

[From "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Excerpts] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin once again threatened the Arabs with war. He insolently said in the Knesset that he ordered the air force three times to strike at the Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon and that, as Begin put it, only bad weather prevented such a strike. Begin said, however, that he was prepared to issue such orders again at any time. Begin's bellicose statements are accompanied by concentrations of Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, in the pocket which is controlled by the isolationist Haddad and in the Golan Heights area. In short, everything indicates that preparations are underway for a large-scale military action against Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement.

Israel's flagrant military preparations brought firm reaction from the official quarters in the Arab countries. Speaking at an emergency cabinet the Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, said that the United States and Israel are intensifying tension in the region at a time when signs of national reconciliation appeared on the Lebanese arena. The Syrian prime minister said these signs do not please Tel Aviv because the return of tranquillity to Lebanon would hinder the Israeli aggressors and deny them the opportunity of intervening as an excuse to the crisis. Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said that in spite of all the threats, Syria will continue its efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and will continue to resist the machinations of Israel and the Lebanese isolationists. He said that this stance stems from the support of the Syrian people and the backing of the socialist countries and the friendly Soviet Union, which is loyal to Syria and the Arab nation.

Moseyev Dispatch

LD130843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Lebanon: Worsening of the Situation"]

[Text] Beirut, 10 May--After a brief, tense lull in Beirut and its environs, the situation has worsened again. Throughout last night, through the fault of the rightwing Christian formations, artillery and mortar crossfire broke out frequently in many districts of the capital and particularly along the Green Line dividing the city into two sections. The local radio has reported that among the civilian population there were 10 killed and about 80 wounded as a result.

Alarming reports continue to come in from the south of the country. An intensive concentration of Tel Aviv armed forces is to be observed there, on the territory of the enclave where the Israeli mercenaries have dug in. The Beirut newspapers report that in the past few days a large quantity of military equipment has been transferred to the region between Mari 'Uyun and Al-Khiyam, while intensive work to reinforce Israeli positions is under way along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

The militarist preparations which the Zionists are undertaking are accompanied by increasingly frequent bellicose statements from Tel Aviv. It is characteristic that, in stepping up their threats against the Lebanese people, the Palestine resistance movement and Syria, the Israeli leaders have recently started to talk again about the possibility of "local military confrontation" with the Arab states. This is borne out in particular by Prime Minister Begin's interview with the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV. Expatiating about some military danger from Syria, he went so far as to openly call on Israelis to unleash aggression against Lebanon and "destroy the Palestinians."

Noting the dangerous nature of the development of events in this region in the past few days, political observers are noting in their commentaries that it is no accident that the escalation of tension fueled by Tel Aviv has coincided with the arrival in the Near East of U.S. President Reagan's special representative Philip Habib. In talks in Beirut, local newspapers report, the U.S. emissary actually took the side of the Israeli aggressors and totally ignored the real reasons for the aggravation of the Lebanon crisis.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD122352 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 8 May 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] I wish to draw your attention to statements made by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin which provide yet further proof that the threat of large-scale enemy aggression looms over Lebanon. Speaking on the anniversary of the establishment of Israel, Begin threatened to launch aggressions against Lebanon and again insolently demanded that Syria, whose forces constitute the main part of the Arab deterrent forces, remove its ground-to-air missiles from Lebanon. The fact is that these missiles were brought into Lebanon as an act of self-defense after the Zionist enemy shot down two Syrian helicopters.

But what do Begin's statements indicate? They indicate that Israel intends to strike deep into Lebanon again. They also indicate a desire on Israel's part to open yet another battlefield in Lebanon. The Zionists also plan to provide strong support, particularly air support, for their agent Lebanese isolationists and other rightist Lebanese forces which are working for the partitioning of Lebanon.

Begin made his statements, his anti-Lebanon aggressive statements, on the eve of the visit to the Middle East by Philip Habib, personal envoy of the U.S. President of the Middle East.

According to Western news agencies, the visiting U.S. official has brought no proposals from Washington to ease the tension in Lebanon and in the neighboring areas. The main objective of his visit to Lebanon, Syria and Israel is to hear the views of these countries' leaders on the current events in Lebanon.

In the meantime, observers say that Washington has supported Tel Aviv's demand for the removal of Syrian ground-to-air missiles from Lebanon. News agencies say that President Reagan's message to Begin contains nothing to indicate that Washington is opposed [words indistinct]. On the contrary, news agencies say the U.S. president affirmed to the Israeli leaders that he will continue to adhere to America's commitment of providing all support and aid to America's ally in the Middle East--Israel. This is the reason for Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

No one in the Arab world should entertain any doubts about Washington's true intentions toward Lebanon and the neighboring areas. These intentions are still the same: to supply Israel with all the necessary aid with a view to aborting the positive efforts to normalize conditions in Lebanon, securing the partitioning of Lebanon, establishing small identities [as heard] in Lebanon and liquidating the Palestine resistance.

All Arabs who are really anxious to help Lebanon to safeguard its freedom, independence and territorial integrity should take the realities of the situation into consideration. This is what is being done by the member countries of the Nationalist Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation [word indistinct], Kuwait, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, as can be seen from the statements made by these countries' leaders and officials.

As for the USSR, it is totally on the side of the Arabs who are working to prevent a worsening of the tragedy in Lebanon and the tragedy of its tortured people and the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who have been forced to live in Lebanese territory.

Belyayev Dispatch

LD121401 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 May 81 p 9

[Dispatch from LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Igor Belyayev: "Under the Cover of Lies"]

[Text] Beirut--lies in politics can carry people too far, as is confirmed by the events enacted in the Near East last week. Choosing what Begin calculated to be a "suitable moment," Israel interfered in events in Lebanon, where, acting in accordance with the Arab countries' mandate, Syria is trying to help achieve "national detente." On 28 April the Israeli Air Force shot down two Syrian warplanes in the vicinity of Zahlah (Al-Biqa' Valley). At the same time Israel gave Syria a formal ultimatum. As a result the situation in the Near East has sharply deteriorated. People have begun clamoring about an Israeli-Syrian military confrontation....

On this occasion Israel's intervention in Lebanon was launched on the pretext of "defending Lebanese Christians." The Israeli Government head said on a number of occasions in April that the Israelis have "moral obligations to Lebanese Christians."

Lebanese Christians themselves hold a different view. As M. Iddih, Lebanese information minister and a Christian Maronite, stressed, Israel's intervention has nothing to do with Lebanese Christians. As the minister put it, Begin is trying to prevent an agreement between the Lebanese themselves, which they were close to reaching....

On 29 April, in an attempt to still further exacerbate the already tense situation, Radio Israel broadcast a report alleging that USSR Ambassador A. Soldatov had said in Beirut that the Soviet Union regards Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley as a region of considerable importance to Syria's security and that any side's military interference in the region would oblige the Soviet Union to examine the question of increasing military aid to Syria....

A highly pertinent comment must be made on this report. Since 27 April USSR Ambassador to Lebanon A. Soldatov has been out of the country on official business and could not have made such a statement in Beirut. On 30 April I was informed by the Soviet Embassy that no Soviet diplomat, including the charge d'affaires ad interim, had made any statement resembling that reported by Radio Israel.

Why should Israeli radio have lied so blantantly? A statement made by M. Zippori, Israeli deputy defense minister, helps to answer this question. Speaking on Israeli radio shortly before the current intervention, he expressed concern over the obvious decline in morale among rightwing Christian forces striving at all costs to impose their peace conditions in Lebanon. Zippori specifically said: "Aid from Israel might be the only factor which could help raise the right's morale...."

Israel thereupon decided, especially after U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer's statement giving the green light to Israeli intervention, "to help the Lebanese rightwing Christian forces."

The United States is meantime trying to justify itself. On 29 April General Haig said that the State Department had not consented to Israel's intervention and stressed that the course of events in Lebanon is dangerous. It certainly is. The reasons for this turn of events lie in Israel's adventurism and the U.S. policy of encouraging its interventionist ambitions.

NPF STATEMENT SEES 'USSR AS FRIEND OF SYRIA'

LD130933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Exposure of Lies"]

[Text] Damascus, 9 May--A session of the Central Leadership of the National Progressive Front [NPF] which unites, in addition to Syria's ruling Ba'th Party, the Syrian Communist Party and other progressive parties and organizations, has been held here under the chairmanship of Syrian President H. al-Asad.

SANA reports that at the end of the session an NPF statement was published addressed to the Syrian and other Arab peoples. The actions of Israel, supported by the United States, the document says, present a threat of renewed aggression against Syria. The objective of the malicious U.S.-Israeli campaign is to strike against the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, to undermine the process of national concord which has been initiated in Lebanon and, finally, to break the resistance of Syria, which consistently advocates the triumph of the Arabs' just cause.

The United States, the NPF statement says, knows perfectly well that Israel has for many years been committing barbarous acts of aggression in south Lebanon daily, yet for some reason Washington does not see this as a threat to security and peace in the Near East.

Displaying hypocritical concern for peace in the Near East, the United States is strenuously propagandizing the myth of the " Soviet threat." However, we state out loud, the document points out, that the real danger consists in Israel's aggressive course, in Washington's support for it, and in the Americans' readiness to interfere directly in the region's affairs. As for the Soviet Union, it is the friend of the Arabs, the friend of Syria, the friend of the Palestinians, and it stands on the Arab peoples' side.

ZAMYATIN GIVES INTERVIEW TO KUWAITI NEWSPAPER

LD121609 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 7 May 81 pp 14,15

[Mustafa Abu Libdah interview with L.M. Zamyatin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, member of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, in Moscow; "answers received via APN"]

[Text] [Question] After President Brezhnev proclaimed his recent principle regarding Arab Gulf security, Moscow did not follow up with a campaign to explain and promote Brezhnev's principle. For this reason some observers might have the impression that this principle is somewhat unclear. Can you give a detailed explanation of this principle and of how it can be implemented in practice?

[Answer] I think it is only to be regretted that an extremely important and precise document such as the Soviet Union's proposals, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, on the question of normalizing the situation in the Arab Gulf should seem unclear to some people. The submission of the Soviet proposals regarding Arab Gulf security is not due to the Soviet Union's "special interests," as some in the West would like to make out. Nevertheless, I must stress here that the Soviet Union is interested in the development of events in this area, which is in direct proximity to our southern borders.

Western propaganda's unobjective discussions of the matter and U.S. Secretary of State Haig's emphasis on what he called the "Soviet danger" to this area should not mislead anybody. During his recent tour of the Middle East, Saudi Arabian leaders and all the Gulf state leaders had in fact stated that the danger threatening the area is Israeli, not Soviet. Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn affirmed in a recent statement at a press conference that Kuwait is opposed to a U.S. military presence in the Arab Gulf area. Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and acting Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabha has firmly rejected the allegations published by certain quarters regarding the Soviet Union's expansionist designs on the Arabs. I would like to recall here that in 1973 the U.S. National Security Council discussed the question: "Is it not better to resort to the cheapest way of ensuring Gulf oil supplies to the United States--that is, war?"

And then in 1973--as you see, long before the Afghan events which Washington used to justify its activity to create tension in the Gulf region--a number of U.S. administration officials proposed the idea of "placing an umbrella of military force above the Arab Gulf." Kissinger voiced this idea and later Brzezinski and Brown voiced it after the Democratic Party took over power. The new administration does not intend to change this trend. As for Presidential adviser Robert Tucker [name as published], he stated the readiness to create a "reasonable basis for the possibility of a U.S. takeover of the Gulf oilfields."

There is another fact. The United States has begun to establish a so-called Rapid Deployment Force. The purpose of this, so Washington's official story goes, is "to protect U.S. national interests."

Let us recall the following development of events. On the pretext of releasing the U.S. hostages in Tehran the United States escalated its military presence in the Arab Gulf Area and virtually turned it into a closed American sea. Washington alleges that the aim is to protect the security of oil shipping lines but the oil shipping lines are not being threatened by anybody. Moreover, nuclear aircraft carriers and warplanes can hardly carry out that task. The opposite is the truth: The military buildup constitutes a danger to this vital lifeline of world communications through which oil tankers are constantly passing. Any mistake could lead to great danger for both the oil exporting countries and the countries importing Middle East oil.

We concluded that no international problem, the Middle East problem included, can be solved through an arms race and arms buildup. Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union submitted proposals on easing tension in the Arab Gulf area. These proposals were put forward during President Brezhnev's visit to India, in his speech in the Indian Parliament. They were also confirmed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress, held in Moscow in February. Let us take these one by one:

Article One: Not establishing foreign military bases in the Arab Gulf area or the islands nearby. Not deploying nuclear weapons or other mass destruction weapons there. Consequently it is a case of sparing the Arab Gulf the danger of war, of an arms race, and of a foreign military presence. The principal beneficiaries of this policy are the Arab countries themselves, which need a secure and stable situation for economic and cultural development in the interest of their own people.

Article Two: The nonuse of force or the threat of force against the countries of the Arab Gulf and noninterference in their affairs. There are enough events indicating imperialist intervention in the affairs of these countries. The Soviet Union is firmly opposed to the policy of interference from a position of strength, which, as past and present events indicate, relies on sowing national and religious sedition and solving outstanding problems through the use of arms.

Article Three: Respect for the nonaligned position chosen by the Arab Gulf countries. This means refraining from the formation of military alliances there and from drawing the countries of the area into alliances involving the nuclear powers. This applies not only to direct involvement in military alliances but also to the indirect hitching of states to the war machine of other countries. It is well known that Oman's proposal to esatablish a Gulf security alliance with U.S. participation was rejected by the Gulf countries. The implementation of the Soviet proposal will beyond any doubt enable the Arab countries to exercise freely the policy of nonalignment.

Article Four: Respect for the right of sovereignty of these countries over their natural resources. The Soviet Union supports the national sovereignty of all countries over their natural resources and firmly denounces the policy of U.S. quarters that regard what lies underground in the Gulf countries as an "oil depot" or their own property, which they can dispose of as they wish and defend without the approval of the actual owners of the wealth--that is, the Gulf countries--and consider that they can exert pressure on them, including the use of military force.

But times have changed. The peoples of the Middle and Near East have come a long way in their struggle for their national rights. They enthusiastically defend their right to have the final say in their countries.

The fifth proposal included in Brezhnev's peace program is the noncreation of threats or obstacles to natural trade exchange and the use of maritime and other routes linking the countries of the area with other world countries. The United States is trying to justify its military presence in the Gulf by citing "vital U.S. interests." We believe that freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of vital importance not only for the United States. It must be borne in mind that navigation in the Gulf is also important to the Western, Asian and African countries as well to the Soviet Union, more than it is to the United States, whose coastline is in the other hemisphere. With regard to the oil transported from the Arab Gulf region, the United States is not alone in having an interest in importing it; other world countries have an interest as well.

I would like to point out here that we are now constructing the Baykal-Amur Railroad in addition to the existing Transsiberian Railroad in order to ensure the economic and social development of the Soviet Far East and Eastern Siberia. But the maritime route to the Far East is much less expensive--and it passes through the Indian Ocean. The volume of Soviet maritime shipments from the Baltic ports and the Black Sea through the Indian Ocean to the Far East is very great, and we will not be exaggerating if we say that they are of vital importance to the Soviet Union.

This maritime route is important for India, most of whose foreign trade passes through the Indian Ocean. The same thing can be said of the SRV and other Eastern countries. It is for this reason in particular that the Soviet proposal is in line with the interests of the peoples of the Indian Ocean countries and of all continents.

It is firmly believed in the Soviet Union that without the establishment of a firm peace in the Arab Gulf area it will be difficult to establish stability there. If everything were left as it is now, it would mean that chronic crises and provocations against the countries of the area would occur. The imperialist-Zionist terror tactics will continue not only against individuals but also against whole organizations and countries in order to suppress the national liberation movement and repress any desire by the countries of the area to pursue an independent national policy.

In the light of this the Soviet Union submitted its views and proposals on the normalization of the situation in the area in President Brezhnev's speeches, first in the Indian Parliament and, second, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The significance of these proposals--this is what I would like to stress in particular--is that constructive discussion should begin on matters relating to ensuring the security of the Arab Gulf, and primarily among the countries of the area. This in no way means the institution of a Soviet-U.S. dialogue on the destiny of the area concerned, nor does it mean that the Soviet Union wants to divide this area into spheres of influence with the United States, as some Western quarters allege. We support the constructive discussion of this subject at a conference or any other way of holding such a discussion that may be agreed by the countries of the area. The Soviet Union and the United States must, of course, take part in this discussion. I believe that you agree with me that non-participation by either of these two countries in discussing the question of Arab Gulf security would make the decisions taken in those discussions absolutely nonbinding on them, in which case the process of turning the area into an area of peace would be back where it started.

[Question] There is often talk of the Soviet Union's interest in the oil resources in the Arab Gulf countries. Moreover, Washington and London have recently reached a decision on the need for effective military support for the Western interests in the Gulf area on the pretext of confronting "the Soviet danger." Do you not believe that the Soviet Union should take practical steps to answer the Western propaganda allegations and emphasize that the Soviet Union has no interest in the Gulf area, from the standpoint of either its geographical position of its oil resources?

[Answer] The allegations about the Soviet Union's interest in the oil resources of the Arab Gulf countries are unfounded. I would like to remind the readers of the newspaper AS-SIYASAH of Leonid Brezhnev's statement at the 26th CPSU Congress about the U.S. attempts to expand its military presence in the Far East and the Middle East on the basis of the "Soviet threat" to the oil resources of the area or to the oil transportation routes. Leonid Brezhnev called these attempts a fairytale, basically because "the story tellers are well aware that the Soviet Union does not intend to encroach upon either." I was a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. Recalling my observations, I would like to review some facts about the oil resources in the Soviet Union. This subject was raised at the congress, which approved our country's development plan for the years 1981-85, and through the year 1990.

In 1980, we produced 603 million tons of oil and gas condensate, 435 billion cubic meters of gas and 716 million tons of coal. As you see these are huge figures and we have sufficient energy resources to supply our national economy. By 1985 it is planned to increase the production of oil and gas condensate to 620-645 million tons, gas to 600-640 billion cubic meters and coal to 770-800 million tons.

The oil reserves in our country are large enough and we do not need to resort to imports. The magnitude of the energy resources in the Soviet Union, coupled with its scientific-technical capability, allow for the establishment of an energy system in the country which, if wisely exploited, will in practice meet society's demands for an unlimited period without any crises.

The future increase in oil production is viewed by the Soviet Union within the context of a general energy strategy which necessitates changing the structure of the fuel and energy balance and the consumption of energy resources. The essence of this strategy lies in reducing to a great extent the use of oil as a fuel, in using oil mainly as a raw material for the chemical and microbiological industries by the end of the 20th century, in substituting gas and coal for oil and in the quicker development of nuclear energy, including fast-breeder reactors.

Our country has sufficient scientific-technical potential to resolve a number of difficult industrial chemical coal processing problems in the next few years, to embark on establishing a nuclear energy sector that will be operational even in the distant future and to work out ways of using nuclear energy in all fields in which conventional energy resources are consumed.

The proposed changes in the Soviet energy structure will take 30 years. In the meantime the Soviet Union has sufficient conventional energy resources to maintain the rate of development of the energy sector.

Our country has sufficient oil and gas resources not only to meet its own energy demands but also to continue exporting energy in appropriate quantities. Our enormous gas and oil reserves in Western Siberia have never been exhausted [as published] and we will continue to exploit them, despite the fact that they lie in uninhabited areas, which makes the extraction of the resources more costly. Geologists and oil and gas producers in Western Siberia have been assigned the task of working out by 1990 a new method of extracting 400 million tons of oil and 500 billion cubic meters of gas. This task is based on existing discovered potential. We ought to add here that exploration has proved the existence of gas and oil in other vast areas. For example, the expoitation of areas where there are deposits of gas condensate in Astrakhan and the extraction of oil and gas in the Timan-Pechora area in the north are to begin. Therefore the fabrications about a "Soviet danger" to the Middle East oil are refuted completely. We have sufficient oil resources for our own use and for export now and in the future. As Leonid Brezhnev has stated, "the imperialists' policy and mentality is alien to us. We do not desire others' land, nor do we covet their resources. The imperialists are the ones who are attracted by the smell of oil."

It is thus perfectly clear that the various fabrications about "the Soviet danger" and the Soviet Union's interest in Arab Gulf oil resources are groundless. I would like to reassert here that peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a comprehensive settlement on a just and realistic basis. What is preventing the easing of tension in this area? There is only one answer to this: It is the U.S. military infiltration and intervention. The so-called "step-by-step policy" initiated by Henry Kissinger boils down to attempts to make one Arab country after another join the separate deals with Israel, to sow division in the Arab world, to exclude the Soviet Union, the sincere ally of the Arabs, from the Middle East settlement process, to prevent the Arab states from exploiting their rich oil resources independently and to subordinate them to the interests of the major monopolies in the United States.

When the Camp David deal was formulated and signed in September 1978, the Soviet Union pointed out that it involved a unilateral settlement of the Middle East crisis to serve the military-political interests of the United States and Israel, and that it would not lead to peace but would exacerbate the tense situation. This prediction has been completely borne out. The Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" has excluded the question of the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to independence and their right to establish a state, as well as the question of the liberation of all the Arab territories which Israel has usurped. In other words, the basic issues of the Middle East conflict have not been resolved. Consequently, the roots of the crisis have not been touched. As-Sadat, who has tried to immortalize his name via conciliation [sulh] with Israel has, as a result of this unequal treaty, regained only part of the Egyptian territories occupied by Israel.

The Nobel Peace Prize Commission acted with undue haste in granting the "Peace Prize" to As-Sadat and Begin. This prize practically sanctioned the concentration of American Armed Forces in the Middle East, the turning of Egypt, after Israel, into a base for gendarme operations and the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement on a basis hostile to the Arabs.

There is no peace and there can be no peace in the Near and Middle East because the "step-by-step policy" aims not at a comprehensive settlement of the conflict but at frustrating such a settlement. This policy in fact rejects the legitimate rights of all the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian Arab people. As a result of the violation of the UN resolutions on the establishment of a Jewish state and an Arab state in Palestine and as a result of the subsequent Israeli acts of aggression, the Palestinians have been deprived of land and refuge. The fate of these people cannot be determined by Washington, Tel Aviv, As-Sadat or any other leader on whom the Americans wish to impose this role. The Palestinian people are the only ones who can determine their own fate. Those who do not wish to consider the legitimate Palestinian rights forget that they cannot crush a people, nor can they crush the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

What are the prospects for the situation in the Near and Middle East?

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent tour of Egypt, Israel and Jordan indicates that the United States is trying to revive the so-called "spirit of Camp David," which has been rejected by the Arab and Islamic world and the international community, and to form a military-political alliance of Arab states--an alliance directed not against Israel's aggressive intentions but against the national forces, which Washington dislikes, as well as against the Soviet Union. According to Haig's statement, the United States would have liked to achieve "strategic consensus" in the Middle East. What is meant by this "consensus" is an agreement--whose formulation has been started--for the deployment of American forces in Sinai following the planned withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai in April 1982. The Americans wish to cover up their plan with the blue flag of the United Nations or with so-called "multinational forces," whereby the United States will be able to play the principal role. Such an agreement can lead to only one thing: the transfer of the military airbases and other facilities which the Israelis have built, to the United States, which will fill these bases with U.S. weapons. In other words, the United States will turn Sinai into a center for the deployment of the Rapid Deployment Force, which will then discharge the task of gendarme intervention in any Arab country which the United States considers "an area of vital interest to it." To put it more precisely, this could result in the occupation of the oilfields of any Arab country that wishes to reduce its oil production or suspend it temporarily for a particular reason.

Events have shown that without a just and peaceful comprehensive settlement, it is very difficult to expect a peaceful development of the situation in the Near and Middle East.

Is there any way out? The Soviet proposals contained in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress provide the answer to this question. The foreign policy program for the eighties charted by the 26th CPSU Congress contains a clause on a settlement in the Middle East. The main thing is the resolution of the disputed matters through negotiations and frank and honest dialogue, taking into consideration the interests of all the countries in the area. A Middle East settlement can make headway as a result of dialogue in the form of an international conference, or any other form agreed first of all by the Arab countries, for nobody can determine the destiny of those countries on their behalf. As for the Soviet Union, it has shown its good intentions and it is willing [to act] on a just and realistic basis.

[Question] Analysis of the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress gives the impression that the Soviet leadership links the issues of Gulf security with the situation in Afghanistan and the possiblity of achieving an international settlement at the same time. Do you not think that the linkage of the two problems--which, incidentally, is what the Western quarters do--lessens the chances of solving the two problems?

[Answer] I believe that to discuss the issue in these terms is due to quite a superficial analysis of the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress pointed out that it was sometimes said in connection with the proposals we submitted regarding the Arab Gulf that it is is impossible to separate the Gulf issue from the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

The CPSU Central Committee Report said that the Soviet Union is prepared to agree that the Gulf is a separate independent case. It is also ready--which is quite logical--to take part in a separate settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. But the Soviet Union does not object--I repeat, does not object--to discussing issues relating to Afghanistan in conjunction with issues of security in the Arab Gulf. It is no secret that the Western countries, particularly the United States, have recently been demanding the discussion of particular issues in relation to other issues which in fact have no connection with them. More often than not these demands are made in order to halt or thwart the discussion of the most important issues concerning world peace and security. In the circumstances the Soviet Union sees no valid reason to insist on discussing the question of Arab Gulf security and the situation in Afghanistan separately. Obviously, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem, not domestic matters, can be a subject of discussion. Such discussion could be [words illegible] the well-known proposals which [word illegible] submitted on 15 May 1980, bearing in mind that the sovereignty of Afghanistan, like that of any nonaligned state, must be preserved.

I would like to recall that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan suggested holding bilateral Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani talks in order to reach two agreements containing firm commitments on banning all armed activity and hostile activity against one another's country, and also in order to reach agreement on helping the Afghan refugees to return freely to their homes--refugees to whom the government of the Democratic Republic Afghanistan will guarantee freedom and immunity. All interference in the affairs of Afghanistan must stop from the outset of the political settlement process.

It would be possible at a later stage for the parties to discuss a host of other issues relating to relations between them.

Proper political guarantees provided by certain countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, should be an inherent part of the political settlement. The United States must also pledge not to carry out any sabotage activities against Afghanistan, including such activity from a third country. The halting of all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the guarantee of the nonresumption of such interference would, in the course of the general political settlement, make it possible to solve the question of withdrawing the Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has pointed out that issues affecting Afghan interests cannot be discussed or solved without its participation or against its will.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Soviet Union, in the matter under discussion, adopted a positive attitude toward the Western proposals on linking these two issues. What then? To this day we have not received from the West, and primarily Washington, any positive answer to this proposal. This constitutes yet further proof that the proposal to link the two issues is not being made by Washington in order to bring closer a constructive solution of either problem,but rather in order to hamper such discussion and even sabotage it.

[Question] Considering Iran's geographical proximity to the Soviet Union, the Iranian-Iraqi war could be an event of special importance to the Soviet Union, as has often been pointed out. The neutral stance you and the United States have adopted has adversely affected your relations with Iraq and achieved nothing positive in your relations with Iran. Could you in this regard talk about the present state of your relations with Iraq, including the question of arms deliveries and the mutual commitments stemming from the friendship treaty? How do you visualize ways of stopping the way or mediating in order to settle the conflict? Can the Soviet Union allow this war to end with the possibility of a divided Iran and the creation of a new, unstable situation on the Soviet southern borders?

[Answer] The Soviet evaluation of the Iranian-Iraqi war as an absolutely senseless war as far as the interests of both countries are concerned is well known. The bloody Iranian-Iraqi conflict can only weaken the two countries and widen the scope of the grave U.S. interference in the Arab Gulf. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that this war is very beneficial for imperialism, which dreams constantly of regaining its positions in the area. I hope that Iraq and Iran will draw the necessary conclusions from this.

The Soviet-Iraqi friendship treaty is a peace treaty and not a war treaty. I do not know why official Iraqi quarters have expressed their dismay at the Soviet Union's attitude toward implementing the treaty. By contrast, not long ago Iraqi President Saddam Husayn sent a greetings telegram to President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov on the ninth anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty. In his telegram the Iraqi president expressed Iraq's readiness to further develop the existing friendship with the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual cooperation to the benefit of the Iraqi and Soviet people.

We believe that the only sound way to stop the armed conflict lies in a political settlement of the issues dividing the two countries, including the territorial question. These issues are complex and are not easy to solve, yet we believe that they can be solved by peaceful and not military means.

Therefore our country adopts an understanding attitude toward the mediation being carried out by Yasir 'Arafat, the Nonaligned Movement's mission, and the Islamic Conference Organization. Although so far no decisive breakthrough has been achieved in finding a suitable way out of this internecine war, which has gone on for a long time, this does not mean that the efforts to stop the war have been wasted. The search for peace is continuing and will, we hope, be crowned with success. The sooner the better. With regard to Iran, the problem of the future of this state must be decided by the Iranian people themselves and not by foreign powers. The relations among the peoples and ethnic groups inhabiting the Iranian territories constitute an internal problem for that state which Iran alone must solve. I believe that it is necessary to recall in this regard President Leonid Brezhnev's answer to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent, in which he pointed out that the Soviet Union, which has traditional good-neighborly relations with Iran, firmly opposes foreign intervention in Iran's domestic affairs by any party whatsoever, regardless of the form of intervention and regardless of the pretext. Brezhnev said that it must be clear that the Soviet Union considers any interference, particularly military interference, in the affairs of Iran--a state with immediate proximity to the Soviet borders--as interference endangering its own security. We support the integrity, sovereignty, and security of both Iran's territories and those of its neighbors.

[Question] In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress President Leonid Brezhnev made several proposals whose realization is at present considered to be difficult. There was a proposal on a Soviet-U.S. summit and another on an international conference on the Middle East. Were these proposals made with a view to embarrassing the U.S. administration and creating disagreements between Washington and Europe, as the Western press alleges, or in order to reaffirm the fact that the method of dialogue still constitutes the basis for solving international problems?

[Answer] Our party's 24th and 25th congresses expressed our stance on the question of how to build mutual relations of cooperation with the United States. Our party's 26th congress also expounded our policy on this matter. It is summed up in the fact that we support practical, normal, and good relations with the United States.

But we have always looked at Soviet-U.S. relations as a two-way street, to use the Western expression. For the sake of the correct building of relations, we must solve the problems arising between the two countries and also the problems arising in the world and affecting our countries. Constructive steps must be taken to discuss these issues at the negotiating table and to reach a correct and wise solution in a peaceful manner.

Proceeding from this policy, we consider the general world situation to be greatly dependent, of course, on the manner in which relations between the two countries develop. If these relations are established on a good basis, then the general world situation will be good as well. This is despite the fact that Soviet-U.S. relations are not the only factor influencing the general world situation. We say that the world is not overshadowed by a complex situation and therefore there is a need for dialogue, a subject which Leonid Brezhnev talked about at the 26th CPSU Congress. This dialogue should be held at all levels. Of particular importance in this regard is dialogue with the United States at summit level, in view of the fact that experience has shown that these summit meetings give the best results and the most specific and clear solutions to major international issues.

As is well known, the United States stated that these Soviet proposals were under consideration. From our viewpoint, this is a natural response in view of the fact that Brezhnev's speech contained a very large number of proposals--indeed a basketful of proposals, concerning various parts of the world. These proposals call for consideration, study, and discussion.

But now, after some time, there is talk in the United States to the effect that there is no need to hurry to hold talks with the Soviet Union. In this regard they proceed from a different concept--that of procrastinating over conducting a dialogue. As it is known, Haig declared that Washington "has more important matters than peace."

Other statements say that before the United States begins talks, the Soviet Union must--from a U.S. standpoint--behave in an acceptable manner in international life. This attitude, in my view, is typically arrogant and foolish, because when it comes to rules of conduct, they are, as far as every country--including the United States--is concerned, to be found in the UN Charter and in international agreements signed by all the relevant countries.

In many cases the United States implements neither of these. The situation in the international arena has now become complicated, and it will not be easy to lessen its acuteness or to settle the host of issues. But we must clearly realize that there are real facts which neither the Reagan administration, nor any other U.S. administration, can change by acting from a position of crude pressure and military force.

The Soviet proposals put forth by the 26th CPSU Congress are in fact a basketful of important issues. They are not propaganda, but were dictated by one single principled objective--namely, to find ways to bolster peace and check the arms race. In this regard I would like to point out the speech which our party and state leader Brezhnev made at the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress on 7 May 1981. Brezhnev affirmed that success in talks between countries can be achieved only when the countries give up attempts to dictate terms to one another.

We expect such treatment from other countries. Our proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress were "not put forward for propaganda purposes but in order to contribute to the reaching of mutually acceptable agreements in the interests of peace in Europe, Asia, America, the Near and Middle East, and the Far East, all of which is for the sake of comprehensive world peace."

The people's vital interests call for the process of easing tension to be continued, and there is absolutely no escaping or evading this in view of the fact that there is no realistic alternative to the relaxation of tension. Whether they like it in Washington or not, it is their duty at any rate to realize that there should be room on earth for us both. So long as we live on the same planet we must learn coexistence and respect for other countries' interests while respecting the sovereign rights of all countries and the correlation of forces that has been created in the world, which makes it possible to solve many problems--a correlation which the United States cannot change in its favor, however it escalates the arms race.

The only true way, in our view, to manage international affairs lies not in the arms race nor in detracting from the legitimate rights and interests of other peoples and countries, particularly the rights of the Palestinian people, but in total cooperation between countries on the basis of the principles of equality.

[Question] In recent weeks Moscow and Washington have exchanged accusations of undermining detente and violating the principles of mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Do you believe that detente has come to an end and that peace [as published], as the Western media affirm, faces the choice of either concluding a new treaty similar to Yalta, or the outbreak of a new world war?

[Answer] I have already expressed my views on continuing the policy of detente. In my view it is quite wrong to compare detente and what you call a "new Yalta treaty." The Soviet Union has often exposed the lies of Beijing and its supporters concerning the possibility of "collusion between the two superpowers" whereby other peoples might suffer.

The Soviet Union has always insisted that in the detente process all countries must participate, regardless of size, in view of the fact that world peace and the issues of disarmament related to it are indivisible. The time has come to get rid of the illusion that detnete serves only the interests of the superpowers. That is absolutely not so. Today there are destructive weapons on the territories of the Asian and African countries and today imperialism is trying to take these countries as nuclear hostages.

As for the Yalta agreements between the parties hostile to Hitler, they have enabled Eruope and the whole world to live for more than 35 years without a world war. While these years have witnessed period in which the situation in Europe and in other parts of the world has become complicated, these complications were the result of the Western parties to the Yalta agreements abandoning the spirit and letter of the agreements. The "Soviet-U.S." constructive dialogue which our party and state are proposing cannot detract from the interests of any country or any people. In deed this dialogue is in the interests of all states and peoples, as well as of securing peace on earth. We are confident that this dialogue will take place and that the policy of detente will continue, because the alternative is an arms race, the escalation of tension, and the occurrence of nuclear catastrophe. This alternative is contrary to the interests of all peoples and all countries without exception.

EGYPTIAN-SPONSORED ARAB-MUSLIM GROUP RAPPED

LD120939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder from A. Kapralov "World Today" roundup: "Two-Faced Policy"]

[Text] Cairo has officially announced the opening of the 2d session of the constituent association of the so-called League of Arab and Muslim Peoples, planned for 30 May in Alexandria. It will be recalled that this organization is being cobbled together by the Egyptian regime to counterbalance the Arab League, Egypt's membership of which was suspended after Cairo's conclusion of the separate deal with Tel Aviv.

Under the umbrella of its "homegrown" league, the Cairo regime is recruiting Arab and Muslim splittists and reactionaries. The counterrevolutionary Afghan rabble has also found shelter here.

It is no coincidence that the agenda of the forthcoming session includes, in particular, the Afghan question. There is no need to conjecture about the angle from which Cairo intends to discuss the situation in this country: There will be talk of helping the bandits being sent into Democratic Afghanistan from Pakistan. (Incidentally, it has repeatedly been reported that detachments of these cutthroats are also being trained on Egyptian territory.) The other question on the agenda of the pseudoleague's session is the situation in Lebanon.

To listen to the Cairo leadership, the situation which has come about in that country through the fault of Israeli aggressors and their rightwing Christian Lebanese puppets is profoundly disturbing to Cairo. In reality everything is rather different. Thus the Lebanese weekly AL-M'AWQIF AL-'ARABI reported that Cairo was demanding that the Phalangists step up provocative operations against Syria.

This is yet further evidence of the duplicity of Cairo, which, while paying lipservice to Arab solidarity, is in reality splitting the Arab and Muslim ranks and, by following the Camp David course, is betraying the struggle of the Arab peoples to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression.

MORE ON CONGOLESE DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

Brezhnev, Sassou-Nguesso Talks

LD121506 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--Soviet-Congolese talks began in the Kremlin today. Taking part in them are Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, chairman of the Council of Ministers. He arrived in Moscow today at the head of the party-and-state delegation of the Congo for an official friendly visit.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD122138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of government and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Together with Sassou-Nguesso at the dinner were members of his party and state delegation.

On the Soviet side at the dinner were Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev; deputy-chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT on 12 May adds that Andropov and Suslov were also present.]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a speech at the dinner.

He said: Dear Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, respected guests, comrades. We cordially welcome the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, a country that represents the new free Africa, the community of young states proceeding along the path of political and social progress.

The time has now passed when Africa was the private domain of foreign oppressors, when the decisions concerning the destinies of the African peoples were taken behind their backs, in the narrow circle of colonial powers and international monopolies. About 50 African states have found independence in the years after the World War II. Their inclusion in international life has introduced a fresh and healthy spirit into world politics. A good spokesman for the views and aspirations of these states is the OAU, which has proclaimed as its lofty aim the cohesion of the African countries on anti-imperialist and anticolonial bases. Today the role of Africa in international affairs is weighty and unquestionable. Its voice sounds with ever more confidence in the resolution of basic modern-day problems. The imperialists, the direct heirs of those who through iron, fire and blood enslaved the free peoples, who for decades plundered and oppressed them, do not wish to reconcile themselves to this. They are attempting to impose upon the international community their own conception of order in the world. This is a conception which would justify neocolonialist robbery and the methods of diktat and violence, and would give full scope for the suppression of the national liberation movements.

Our position in these matters is diametrically opposed to this. What sort of Africa do the Soviet people wish to see? It is just as the Africans themselves wish to see it--peaceful, independent and prosperous. After all, Africa is the sphere of the vital interests of the Africans themselves and no one else. We are in favor of the peoples of Africa independently being able to determine the paths of their development, in favor of their freedom of choice being respected, and we are resolutely opposed to the attempts of imperialism to transform the African Continent into yet another region of military-political confrontation.

May Africa be a continent of peace, free from foreign military bases and nuclear weaponry. We are in favor of the OAU proposal on the transformation of Africa into a nuclear-free zone being embodied in a specific agreement, and we are ready to do everything in our power to support such an agreement. May Africa be completely cleansed of the vestiges of colonialism, racialism and apartheid, from the criminal rule of the racists where they still retain their power today. We steadfastly oppose the illegal occupation of Namibia. Our sympathies are on the side of the just struggle of the Namibian people led by its genuine representative the South-West African People's Organization. And we believe the day is not far off when this struggle will be crowned with victory. We want Africa to fully overcome the aftermath of the colonial past--famine, poverty, disease and cultural backwardness. We wish for a successful conclusion to the struggle of the liberated countries for economic independence, against the dominance of the imperialist monopolies and for the establishment of a just international economic order. The Africans themselves must have control over all the wealth of the continent.

Another thing that we wish for the liberated states of Africa is for them to live in peace and harmony with each other, to settle the disputes which sometimes break out between them at the negotiating table on the basis of noble principles proclaimed by the OAU. The Soviet Union has always rendered and will continue to render to the peoples of Africa the utmost assistance in the achievement of these lofty aims.

Dear Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, Soviet-Congolese relations have a firm and reliable base. This is the common character of our ideals in the struggle for peace and social progress. One of their most important elements is the successful development of cooperation between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party, which was one of the first in independent Africa to proclaim as its aim the construction of a new society on the principles of scientific socialism. Tomorrow we are to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo. This is an important event in the life of our states and peoples. The treaty will undoubtedly assist the traditionally friendly Soviet-Congolese relations to rise to an even higher level. It will also be a factor that contributes to increasing the international weight of young independent Africa in our complex and contradictory world.

I propose a toast to the further development and deepening of friendship between our parties, states and peoples: to the successes of the Congolese people in the construction of a new life, to the health of Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of government and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and our Congolese friends.

A reply speech was given by Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Denis Sassou-Nguesso were listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Sassou-Nguesso Speech

LD122156 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--"We are gratified by the victories scored by the Soviet people in the construction of the socialist society. Leonid Brezhnev's highly impressive report at the 26th Congress of the CPSU has enabled the communists in all countries of the world to realise more profoundly the problems arising in the construction of a solid and flourishing socialist society," said Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the People's Republic of Congo, head of state, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Denis Sassou-Nguesso. He was delivering a speech at the dinner, which was given in the Kremlin today in his honour by the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Touching upon international problems, in particular on the situation in Africa, Denis Sassou-Nguesso said that today the southern part of the African Continent suffers from two evils, which are the disgrace of the 20th century, precisely colonialism, which oppresses the Namibian people, and the oppressive apartheid system in the South African Republic. "The Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Nonaligned countries make great efforts so that these peoples get rid of the baneful impact of the policy of apartheid and colonial oppression. We are grateful to the Soviet people and the whole socialist community for their support and noble assistance to the struggle of African peoples and especially of the peoples of South Africa," the distinguished guest said.

He drew attention to the fact that in the rest of the African Continent imperialism continues its attempts to regain the lost positions. "Recently," Denis Sassou-Nguesso said, "an extremely complex military situation has emerged in the fraternal Republics of Mozambique and Angola. The permanent incursions by the racialists of South Africa are directed against civilian and military objectives so as to break the unbending will of the peoples of the two countries, which, striving to create national independent economies, boldly do their duty motivated by the necessity to liberate the whole African Continent from the yoke of colonial and racialist oppression."

"In the Horn of Africa and in the Indian Ocean area," Denis Sassou-Nguesso, went on to say, "peace is daily subjected to danger in connection with the striving of imperialism to impose its order. We are availing ourselves of the opportunity to say that we have favourably met the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in Delhi on establishing peace in the Indian Ocean. We fully support the efforts by the fraternal Republic of Madagascar, which are directed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, in the first place, for all the littoral states."

A situation of armed conflict has emerged in the northern part of the African Continent in connection with the reluctance of Morocco to recognize in any way the right of the Saharan people to self-determination, in spite of the recognition of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic by a majority of the African states.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso declared his country's solidarity with the course of the Arab peoples, especailly with the Arab people of Palestine. He expressed his country's concern about the armed Iraqi-Iranian conflict. "We highly value the efforts of all, who are trying to restore peace between the two countries, especially the efforts by the non-aligned countries under the leadership of the present chairman of the movement Fidel Castro."

The distinguished guest declared that peoples support liberated Kampuchea and heroic Vietnam.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso welcomed the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua and declared his country's solidarity with the armed struggle of the Salvadorean people. He also declared support for the revolutionary people of Cuba.

We welcome all initiatives which are directed at detente in Europe, said Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The Helsinki accords are an important step towards building Europe of peace and concord, he said.

Report on Talks

LD121924 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS--Soviet-Congolese talks opened in the Kremlin today.

Conducting the talks from the Soviet side are General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member bf the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

From the Congolese side--Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the People's Republic of Congo, head of state, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Denis Sassou-Nguesso; member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour in Charge of Foreign Relations, Foreign Minister Pierre Nze; member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, General Secretary of the Secretariat of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese party of Labour Canille Bongwa.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, topical issues of the present-day international situation, including the situation on the African Continent were examined.

Leonid Brezhnev briefed Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the course of implementation of the large-scale programme of constructive proposals for the preservation of peace and deepening detente, for curbing the arms race, which were put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Attention was drawn to the fact that along with a further growth and strengthening of revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces in the world there has been a considerable complication of the situation in the world arena caused by the actions of aggressive imperialist circles, which embarked on the path of arms race and unfolding of military preparations on an unprecedented scale.

In this connection Leonid Brezhnev stressed the necessity of countering the policy of the imperialist forces by an even more active struggle for lessening the threat of war, for curbing the arms race. It is necessary that all progressive and national-liberation forces should participate in this struggle.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso highly evaluated the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, its persistent efforts for the elimination of the threat of war, for preserving and deepening detente, for a quest for a constructive resolution of the most urgent international problems. On behalf of the Congolese Party of Labour and the entire Congolese people, the chairman of the Congolese Party of Labour expressed support for the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the proposals which were put forward by the congress. He declared that active participation of the emergent states in the efforts for peace, for improving the international situation meets the vital interests of the peoples of these states and of the whole world.

A detailed exchange of views was held on the situation in Africa. It was pointed out that the progressive changes on the African Continent meet with opposition from the imperialist forces, which are launching an offensive against the national-liberation movement under the false pretext of combatting "international terrorism", above all against the young states which embarked on the path of socialist orientation. With these aims some NATO member-countries are broadening their direct military presence on the continent, kindling territorial disputes and internal conflicts on it. Of a particularly dangerous character are the designs of the imperialists for knocking together closed military groupings in Africa under their aegis.

It was stressed that in these conditions it is urgent to strengthen further the unity and cooperation of the independent progressive countries of Africa, of the national-liberation movement with the countries of Africa, of the national-liberation movement with the countries of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union.

Our peace-loving foreign policy, said Leonid Brezhnev, is organically linked with the support for the cause of freedom, democracy and national independence. The Soviet Union has always given and will give aid and support to the liberated countries, it has never pursued its selfish aims in doing so. This line was reaffirmed at the 26th congress of our party.

Leonid Brezhnev and Denis Sassou-Nguesso reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle for the full elimination of colonialism and racialism in Africa, for an immediate end to the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African racialist regime. Open support for the racialist Pretoria regime by the U.S. administration was considered a collusion against independent Africa, an open challenge to the freedom-loving African peoples. Resolute support was expressed for SWAPO--the sole and true representative of the Namibian people.

The talks will be continued.

Cooperation Treaty Signed

LD130952 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of the Congo was signed in the Kremlin today. The treaty was signed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, and by the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Leonid Brezhnev and Denis Sassou-Nguesso also signed an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the CPL.

Kremlin Talks End

LD131112 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--Soviet-Congolese talks ended in the Kremlin today.

Conducting the talks from the Soviet side were the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev.

From the Congolese side--chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour [CPL], President of the People's Republic of the Congo, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, member of the Political Bureau of the CPL Central Committee in Charge of Foreign Relations, foreign minister, Pierre Nze, member of the CPL Central Committee, general secretary of the Secretariat of the Chairman of the CPL Central Committee, Canille Bongwa.

During the talks which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere the sides discussed Soviet-Congolese cooperation.

Leonid Brezhnev highly appreciated the fact that the present Congolese leadership headed by Denis Sassou-Nguesso were consistently fulfilling the behests of the founder of the Congolese Party of Labour Mariam Ngouabi, and favoured the development of the Congo along the socialist lines, and in favour of friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso said that the Congolese people had watched closely the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and welcomed its decisions. The conclusions and decisions made by the Congress of the CPSU, the president stressed, were of great significance for the CPL and the Congolese people in their struggle for social progress, for stronger national independence and for consolidating peace. Denis Sassou-Nguesso expressed warm appreciation of the all-round assistance and support which the Soviet Union gave to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the ties between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo, between the CPSU and the Congolese Party of Labour were developing closely. The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of the Congo reflects the maturity and advanced level of development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

During the talks the sides stressed the usefulness of the existing practice of frank exchanges of opinions and information on topical international issues, on Soviet-Congolese relations, as well as the experience of building socialism and implementing progressive socio-economic transformations. Such exchanges promoted mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and stronger friendship between them.

PONOMAREV TALKS WITH ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD121043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 6 May B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Luis Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the USSR. During a conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on questions relating to the further development of ties and cooperation between the USSR and Angola and between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party.

'VAIN EGOTIST' MAKSIM SHOSTAKOVICH LAMBASTED

LD121427 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 May 81 p 15

[Article by L. Mogilevich: "False Heir"]

[Text] When a young man lives in his father's house as though he were behind a stone wall, when he is surrounded by maternal love and paternal concern, people say to him: He has been lucky with his parents. Maksim Shostakovich was not simply lucky. You could say that he lived in his parents' house without a care in the world and basked in the rays of his father's glory.

For Soviet people Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Shostakovich was for many years--and will remain forever--not only a great composer of our era but also an example of a citizen and patriot for whom there were no concepts more sacred than those of the motherland, the Soviet fatherland.

On 5 July 1941 LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA published a statement he had written immediately after the start of the war: "I joined the people's corps as a volunteer. Before then I had known only peaceful labor. Now I am ready to take up arms. I know that fascism and the end of culture, the end of civilization, are synonymous. Historically the victory of facism is absurd and impossible, but I know that mankind can be saved from death only by fighting."

On 29 July Leningraders saw a photograph of Shostakovich in the newspaper when, as a member of a fire brigade, he was standing watch on the roof of the conservatory building. This photograph did the rounds of the press of many countries, generating a wave of admiration and anxiety for the composer's fate. We heard a report from Boris Filippov, who at that time headed the house of artistic workers in Moscow, who subsequently voiced his doubts to the artist Vladimir Yakhontov as to whether Shostakovich should take such risks--"after all, it could deprive us of his seventh symphony"--to which he heard in reply: "But perhaps there would be no seventh symphony otherwise. All this must be felt and experienced."

Dmitriy Shostakovich fought bravely in the city under enemy siege. He performed in concert teams at the front, wrote combat songs, and took with him onto the roof during his vigils a score on which he left on the notes the letters "v.t." [vozdushnaya trevoga]--air raid warning.

The Seventh Symphony, composed in Leningrad, which became an impenetrable fortress on the enemy's path, inspired the city's defenders and instilled confidence of victory in Soviet people. The motherland gave D.D. Shostakovich truly nationwide recognition.

Everyone knows that their fathers' glory not only gives inspiration but also imposes commitments on their sons, and not every heir can cope with this glory.

Maksim Shostakovich also devoted himself to music. Brilliant people do not by any means necessarily have children who are equally gifted. But every son must treasure his father's honor. Maksim, however, insulted it, in that while he had not inherited his father's talents he lived off his name. Receiving mediocre marks in music school and in the conservatory, later, when he became a conductor, he made himself out to possess a priceless gift, laying claim to the role of a great musician, the heir of Dmitriy Shostakovich.

There is no need to remind our readers again of the sorry story of the undermining of the brilliant name of Dmitriy Shostakovich--a story spanning many years. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA described in detail on 14 November 1979 the shameful attempts in the West to make out that the renegade Solomon Volkov's cock and bull stories were D.D. Shostakovich's "memoirs." This unseemly fuss over the name of the great composer, which was condemned by the USSR Union of Composers and the international public, was a component of the anti-Soviet campaign.

For the sake of this goal--discrediting the image of the great patriot and citizen of the land of the soviets Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Shostakovich--neither effort nor money was spared. After Solomon Volkov's "flop" ["lopnuvshiy klop"] the gentlemen from the Western special services, who had long cherished the dream of seducing the vain egotist Maksim Shostakovich, set to work on the false heir. Well aware of his inherent inferiority complex, they made honeyed speeches to him from various quarters about how he was underrated in his homeland, about the glory awaiting him in the West. Some people, compounding his immoderate vanity, rattled a purse of gold in his ear.

But above all the sweet-talking foreign well-wishes whispered to him during his foreign tours that his father's glory had kept him warm during his lifetime but there was not enough of it to last long in his homeland since "envious people do not value the talent of Maksim himself." What psychologists! They knew they had hit on his most vulnerable spot. They knew it perfectly well, although Maksim could not complain of lack of attention from his colleagues or from cultural institutions. Not many people had the opportunity, as he did, to conduct the best orchestras, to head a large collective to travel the world giving guest performances. He still lived in the rays of his father's reflected glory. Where his own abilities were inadequate he knew how to play on his father's name. He did not forget here to acquire a tidy sum running into thousands for his inherited right to his father's work or for D.D. Shostakovich's works performed throughout the world.

But when a soul is corrupted, do not seek nobility there. There can be nothing sacred for such a soul. The fishers for souls in the West knew it. By playing on his vanity they did not forget to mention from time to time that he would be able, so to speak, to pluck "the flowers of pleasure." For this he had only to say that he could no longer endure the restrictions on his individuality and ask for asylum in the West for the gates of paradise to be opened up before him. It was thoroughly explained to him that by remaining in the West he would receive his late father's royalties from other countries.

He was promised money earned not by him but by his father, money which he hopes to obtain even if his own career as a musician comes to nothing.

Of course, he will realize all this later. But now? Now, of course, they will pay him his Judas silver. He fled, deciding to trample on his father's memory. He fled, taking with him his son who, at the age of 19, had not had time to complete his schooling, although in the West he has already been presented as a pianist.

Beside themselves with malicious joy, Radio Liberty and the Voice of America and other radio voices are gloating over the fact that Shostakovich's son and grandson have remained in West Germany and then asked for asylum where, of course, it had been prepared for them initially--across the Atlantic. It is reported how some other renegades rejoiced as though someone else's betrayal would lift the stone from their own hearts.

In this foreign chorus of abuse against our country the voices of people like Rostropovich can be heard. They jeer at the great motherland of Shostakovich, for which Dmitriy Dmitriyevich lived and gave all of himself. His name will always be sacred to the Soviet people.

There is no graver sin than betraying the sacred concepts on which human morality has stood and still stands, betraying what is dear to every person who does not shun his kith and kin.

Always and for all peoples the basest treachery has been betrayal of the cause and memory of your father and mother to whom you are endebted for everything--your life and your name. How many times greater is this sin when you have at the same time betrayed your motherland and given its opponents an opportunity to discredit it in the eyes of people who do not know the truth! It is also worth thinking about how those who are now gloating over the air include people who once raised a sword against our country and met their undoing at the walls of Leningrad, which were impregnable thanks to the courage and heroism of the Soviet people celebrated in Shostakovich's powerful music.

Always and among all peoples there have been people with impaired souls, with a warped conscience. Of such people it is said, voicing the most profound contempt: Someone like that would sell his own father.

THEORETICAL WORKS OF K. MARX MEDAL WINNERS

LD121217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Karl Marx Gold Medal Winners"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium has awarded the Karl Marx Gold Medals for 1981 to Academician Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyen and Comrade Gustav Husak. The Karl Marx Gold Medal is the highest award of the USSR Academy of Sciences and is conferred for outstanding achievements in the sphere of social sciences.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev is a member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor, chairman of the Social Sciences Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and honorary member of a number of foreign academies of sciences. He is a well-known social scientist and the author of many works on the problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and sociology. He has made a great contribution to the elaboration of problems of dialectical and historical materialism and philosophical problems of natural sciences, the history of the CPSU and the world revolutionary movement. These works provide a profound analysis of the dialectics of contemporary social development, the interaction of society's productive forces and production relations, the role of the popular masses and of the individual in history, questions of culture and humanism and methodological problems of social sciences.

Much attention in the works of P.N. Fedoseyev is devoted to revealing contemporary social processes under conditions of the mature socialist society and the elaboration of topical problems connected with the further development of socialist democracy, the improvement of national relations in the USSR and the strengthening of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

In the works of P.N. Fedoseyev a very important place is held by the elucidation of questions on heightening the leading role of the working class and on Lenin's party in building communism in the USSR and in the struggle for the unity of the world communist movement, for the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory and against anticommunism and various manifestations of revisionism. In recent years P.N. Fedoseyev's generalizing works--"Communism and Philosophy" ["Kommunizm i Filosofiya"], "Dialectics of the Contempary Epoch" ["Dialektika Sovremennoy Epokhi"], and "Marxism in the 20th Century" ["Marksizm v XX Veke"]--have appeared and have achieved a widespread reputation.

Under the guidance of P.N. Fedoseyev, a scholarly biography of Karl Marx has been prepared, as have the collective monographs "Leninism and the Nationalities Question Under Contemporary Conditions" ["Leninizm I Natsionalnyy Vopros V Sovremennykh Usloviyakh"], "Marxist-Leninist Teachings on Socialism and the Present" ["Marksistsko-Leniniskoye Ucheniye O Sotsializme I Sovremennost"] and "Leninist Theory of Socialist Revolution and the Present" ["Leniniskaya Teoriya Sotsialisticheskoy Revolyutsii I Sovremennost"] which has run to several editions. All these works have received a high appraisal among the scientific public in the USSR and abroad.

Comrade Gustav Husak is general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, and a distinguished figure of the Czechoslovak and international communist movement. He is twice Hero of the CSSR. Comrade Gustav Husak is widely known too as an important social scientist. The scientific community rates highly his outstanding services in the study of topical questions of the Marxist-Leninist theory of social development and the problems of socialist building. He is the author of numerous interesting works on topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory.

In his works Comrade Gustav Husak deals with the multifaceted activity of the CPCZ Central Committee in strengthening the leading role of the party, consolidating and developing socialism in the CSSR and friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and in consistently implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Questions of the international significance of the historic experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the building of developed socialism in the USSR for the world communist movement and the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideals on Czechoslovak soil are broadly reflected in th works of Gustav Husak. The revelation of the worldwide role of Leninist teaching in the revolutionary transformation of the modern world and in the struggle for democracy, social progress and the security of peoples occupies a special place in the theoretical works of Gustav Husak.

The works of Gustav Husak such as "Leninism and the Communist Movement in Czechoslovakia," "Leninist Teaching on the Party and Czechoslovak Reality," "Party, State and People," "The USSR--Source of Revolutionary Strength and Inspiration," "Peace and Freedom," "Selected Articles and Speeches," and others have received great recognition in Czechoslovakia and far beyond its borders.

BREZHNEV WISHES MOSCOW MUSIC FESTIVAL SUCCESS

LD130847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 1

[Brezhnev greetings message to international music festival's participants]

[Text] To participants and guests of the international music festival in Moscow.

I warmly greet the participants and guests of the international music festival.

The best concert halls of our capital are currently resounding with the works of famous composers of many countries.

Musical art possesses a tremendous power of influence. It brings people joy, arouses in them a sense of what is beautiful and inspries them to great deeds. It now reaches a particularly large audience thanks to the extensive spread of radio, television and sound recordings.

In the present international situation the artists's responsibility to society is increasing immensely. There is no more important nor higher goal today than to strengthen universal peace. Musicians take an active part in resolving this task. They create works which bring home to people the truth about our times, summon them to the struggle against evil and oppression and affirm the radiant ideals of progress. Their voice advocating the strengthening of detente can be heard in all continents. The festival's motto--"Music--for Humanism, Peace and Friendship Among Peoples" could not accord better with the spirit of the times.

There is no doubt than the Moscow meeting will be an important milestone in the development of international cooperation among the cultural craftsmen. I wholeheartedly wish you success in your wonderful art and in your noble activity for the sake of universal peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN GIVE AWARDS IN KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD130907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] TASS--On the eve of the May Day celebrations USSR orders and medals were presented in the Kremlin to large groups of workers in production and science-and-production associations, enterprises, construction and installation administrations and trusts, scientific research and planning institutes, design bureaus, higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, all-union and republic industrial associations, and ministries, state committees and departments.

The USSR state awards were presented by M.A. Yasnov, and I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A.K. Antonov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, V.N. Makeyev, G.I. Marchuk, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov and N.V. Talyzin; and V.I. Konotop, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, they cordially congratulated the award recipients and wished them fruitful activity in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD121229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] TASS--V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium presented USSR awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin on 7 May.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself, V.V. Kuznetsov heartily congratulated the award winners and wished them new successes in the work on implementing the 26th party congress' historic decisions--for the socialist motherland's good.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER SHESTOPALOV PROMOTED

LD130921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decreed that Col Gen Eng Nikolay Fedorovich Shestopalov be given the military rank of marshal of engineering troops.

LEADERS ATTEND ARCHITECTS' UNION CONGRESS 12 MAY

LD121536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Seventh Congress of USSR Union of Architects was solemnly opened in the great Kremlin palace today. Delegates and guests to the congress warmly greeted Comrades Gorbachev, Kirilenko, Chernenko, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov. Together with delegates from all union and autonomous republics, builders, scientific and cultural figures and architects from the fraternal socialist countries are attending the congress. The architects will sum up the results of work in the past 5-year period and determine tasks for the future in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO PAYS VISIT TO LATVIAN CAPITAL

LD130911 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpts] LATINFORM--On 27 April A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, met with Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, who is in Riga.

They visited the V.I. Lenin state electrical equipment plant production association. With them were Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers; Col Gen S.I. Postnikov, commander of the Red-Banner Baltic Military District; Col Gen I.S. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Baltic Military District Political Directorate; and S.I. Anisimov, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Administration of Affairs Department.

K.S. Moskalenko familiarized himself with the production of the widely known radio receivers bearing the state electrical equipment plant's trademark, talked with workers, engineering and technical workers and employees, and inquried about their working and daily living conditions.

On the same day A.E. Voss and K.S. Moskalenko visited the memorial monument-museum to the Lettish Red Riflemen, where they viewed the exhibits. Explanations were supplied by Lettish Red Riflemen and Civil War veterans Ya.P. Kalnyn and P.A. Shmidre. They presented Marshal K.S. Moskalenko with the insignia of an honorary Lettish Red Rifleman.

K.S. Moskalenko warmly thanked them for the honor bestowed on him. In memory of the meeting he presented the museum with a copy of his memoirs. He left an inscription in the visitors' book.

TURKMEN SUPREME COURT PLENUM ON LABOR CASES

LD111053 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] TURKMENINFORM--A Turkmen SSR Supreme Court plenum has discussed materials generalizing the practice of the examination by the republic's courts of cases of the reinstatement at work of persons dismissed on the management's initiative, and of the financial liability of workers and employees for losses caused to an enterprise, establishment or organization in the execution of work duties.

It was pointed out that, when resolving labor disputes, the republic's courts are mainly guided by the requirements of the law and by the elucidations of the USSR Supreme Court plenum.

At the same time there were a number of substantial omissions and violations of the law in the courts' activities in examining these cases. A study of the cases showed that labor legislation governing the procedure and the grounds for cancelling a labor contract on the management's initiative is still being violated at certain enterprises, establishments and organizations. There are frequent instances of workers and employees being dismissed without the prior consent of the trade union's factory, plant or local committee or on the basis of their resolutions adopted in breach of the requirements of the law. There are cases of negligence on the part of individual officials with regard to safeguarding material and monetary valuables.

However, the courst do not always ascertain the reasons and conditions which contribute to the occasioning of losses. They react inadequately to such cases with interlocutory orders and they seldom institute proceedings on their own initiative against officials who do not ensure the safeguarding of material valuables and who have not taken measures to organize properly the work of financially liable persons.

Not all courts attach proper significance to the educational role of court trials. The examination of cases of disputes associated with the violation of labor discipline and the occasioning of material loss does not always include visits to enterprises, establishments or organizations. Interlocutory orders are not made on every instance that is revealed of a gross violation of legislation on the part of the management or the trade union's factory, plant and local committee. Certain courts seldom react to instances of a conciliatory attitude on the part of individual officials to absenteeism, tardiness and other manifestations of indiscipline in production.

In the resolutions which it adopted the plenum instructed the republic's courts to eliminate the existing shortcomings in their work, to ensure strict observance of the requirements of the law and to react more keenly to instances of violations of labor legislation, placing before the appropriate organs questions of increasing the responsibility of leaders for the precise and unswerving observance of labor legislation.

The plenum gave the courts an elucidation on questions arising in court practice.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL SCHOOLS--Kishinev: A meeting of the republican aktiv of ideological workers was held today. Those taking part discussed topical tasks in the further improvement of ideological and political education work. Moldavia's ideological workers see their duty in bringing the provisions of the review report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress, the tasks of the party in the field of domestic and foreign policy and the prospects for the country's economic and social development before every communist, every inhabitant of the republic. At their suggestion, an extra 10,000 political schools have been organized in the republic. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 81 LD]

MOSCOW MEETING HELD TO MARK GOSPLAN ANNIVERSARY

LD121039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 2

[TASS report: "In Honor of Gosplan's 60th Anniversary"]

[Text] High, stable economic development rates, flourishing science and culture and improvement of Soviet people's well-being are convincing evidence of the massive creative potential and advantages of the socialist planned economic system. A ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow on 6 May to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR Gosplan and the country's planning organs set up on V.I. Lenin's initiative.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, N.A. Tikhonov and V.I. Dolgikh; V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Gostev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, scientists and representatives of the capital's public were in the presidium.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report.

The meeting participants pledged to make every effort to further improve the work of planning organs in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to make maximum use of the national economy's potential and resources in the struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan targets.

ALIYEV PAYS VISITS TO NEW ENTERPRISES IN BAKU

LD121021 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "To Start Up New Enterprises' Planned Capacities Ahead of Schedule"]

[Excerpts] The major industrial projects commissioned in the Azerbaijan capital last year include the footwear factory--the head enterprise of the Baku footwear production association--the catalytic reforming plant at the Novo Bakinskiy Vladimir Ilich oil refinery, a mill and a champagne wine plant. New capacities were commissioned at the Baku 50-Letiye Komsomola Azerbaydzhana electrical machine-building plant. These are now modern enterprises equipped with very progressive equipment, whose collectives have taken over the baton from the construction workers and are waging the struggle to start up the planned capacities ahead of schedule.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the report: "Great potential is opened up by the improved utilization of production capacities--machinery, equipment and transportation facilities." On 29 April G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, familiarized himself with the way in which this responsible task set by the supreme forum of the country's communists is being fulfilled at the new enterprises.

The successful architectural design of the new footwear factory complex has added to the distinctive industrial landscape of Moskovskiy Prospekt. The enterprise's smart outward appearance, its internal finish, the modern standards of production and amenities--all this contributes to a good mood among the factory workers, the majority of whom are women.

Comrade Aliyev inspected the production sections and an exhibition of finished products and future models and familiarized himself with the enterprises' rest rooms [bytovki] and the canteen, where 220 people can dine at one sitting.

Sharing his impressions at a meeting with the collective in the factory club, G.A. Aliyev gave a high assessment of the patriotic initiative of the shoemakers, who have decided to bring the enterprise up to its planned capacity by November, almost halving the planned time.

This, he said, will be a good businesslike response to the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's call to start up the capacities of new enterprises ahead of schedule and to expand consumer goods production in every possible way.

Your collective is young and all the necessary conditions have been created at the factory--a modern socialist enterprise--for highly productive labor and good leisure. It is pleasant to note that you have been working harmoniously and stably literally since the first days and that you fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months ahead of schedule. Congratulating you on the first labor victory, we hope that it will be the start of future worthy achievements in the struggle to increase production efficiency and the quality of a product which is very necessary to the people and which is in great demand inside and outside the republic.

The oil-refining sector of Azerbaijan industry, which is more than a century old, is now being born again. Its modern aspect is epitomized by the openwork column, soaring high into the sky, of the new complex of the catalytic reforming plant at the Novo Bakinskiy Vladimir Ilich oil refinery. The process being used there for the production of non-ethylated high-octane gasolines has been fully automated. The high-capacity technological production facility is operated by just 26 people, who are helped by the most modern equipment.

Comrade Aliyev visited the plant's control room, where control of the work of the main assemblies is "entrusted" to a television system and electronic apparatus. He noted the exemplary production standards and the high level of the specialists' technical training and emphasized the need, when completing the plant's modernization, to devote special attention to all possible automation, which gives rise not only to better conditions but also to further labor productivity growth.

Questions of accelerating the attainment of the planned capacity of this important complex were touched on in conversation with the collective. The working people of the flagship of oil refining reported that they have adopted a new pledge in response to the 26th party congress decisions: to cope with this task as early as July--2 months ahead of the norm. They spoke with pride of a great labor success--on the eve of the 61st anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan two types of gasoline were awarded the Seal of Quality. Now one-fourth of the plant's entire output is marked with the honorable pentagon [the pentagonal Seal of Quality]--the highest indicator in the country's sector.

Comrade Aliyev especially noted also the great social significance of the new plant. The motor gasoline being produced here, which is used widely in the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics, has been rid of toxic admixtures--which helps to improve the atmosphere of our cities and villages. Concern for the purity of the environment is particularly topical in the age of intensive technological development and very serious attention should be devoted to this very important problem.

Output from the pioneer of the republic's electrical equipment industry--the Baku 50-Letiye Komsomola Azerbaydzhana electrical machine-building plant--is delivered to all the country's economic regions and to 40 foreign states. The veteran enterprise has grown better-looking and been transformed in recent years, its boundaries have been extended and blocks housing new shops have risen up.

After noting the important role of competition in improving production efficiency and product quality, Comrade Aliyev praised the fact that the names not only of the victors of labor competition but also of those who are for the moment lagging behind are made well known at the plant. He familiarized himself with the process of assembling electric motors and with the work of the new production lines and machine tools, which have considerably raised the level of production automation and spoke with workers and specialists.

The workers described their successes, their plans for the future and the new stepped-up pledges for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the past 5-year period, G.A. Aliyev said, your plant has considerably expanded and been replenished with modern equipment. But the main thing is that its collective has strengthened, the standard of economic and party-political work has improved, the enterprise is now working steadily and new capacities have recently been commissioned. But at the same time you still have considerable reserves which must be used to the utmost for a further increase in the volume of production and for enhancing product quality. We are confident that you will cope honorably with this task. The discussion about reducing in every way the length of time taken by enterprises to reach design capacity and about intensification of the production continued at the new mill of the Baku No 2 grain products combine, which was commissioned at the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Its collective made an excellent start this year, exceeding the plan for the first quarter by almost 400 percent.

After thanking the mill workers for their shock labor, Comrade Aliyev spoke highly of the valuable initiative of the millers who have resolved to achieve the planned capacity considerably ahead of schedule. At the same time, the collective which produces this most important product, he said, must pay special attention to its quality--this determines to a large extent the quality of the bread delivered to the tables of the people of Baku. The daily struggle for a high degree of labor and production discipline and for an exemplary standard of production must become a good tradition from the very outset for your young enterprise, whose collective is only just being formed.

An important place in implementing the broad program for intensive development of viticulture and winemaking in Azerbaijan belongs to the Baku champagne wines plant. It appeared on the republic's economic map in the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan and this year it will produc over 10 million bottles of this festive drink, though this volume was only planned for 1983.

The plant's elegant and tastefully constructed building is the result of the genuinely creative labor of Baku construction workers. After noting their meritorious service in conversation with Hero of Socialist Labor Guseyn Rasulov and with Arabek Agayev, who are leaders of comprehensive teams at the Ministry of Industrial Construction's No 4 Trust, Comrade Aliyev said that the construction of the champagne wines plant--a model enterprise in terms of its production cycle and other indicators--once again attests that our construction workers can work well and to a high standard. The great experience accumulated by them must be used to the utmost in practical work in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

While in the production collectives, Comrade G.A. Aliyev cordially congratulated the workers on the 61st anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and on the approaching May Day holiday and wished them good health, happiness and new outstanding achievements in the struggle to implement the plans of the party forum and the plans and socialist pledges for 1981 and for the entire 5-year period.

Accompanying G.A. Aliyev at the enterprises were: K.M. Bagirov, V.A. Guseynov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov and S.B. Tatliyev, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Politburo; A.D. Lemberanskiy, Sh. A. Rasizade and G.V. Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; and N. Kh. Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku Gorispolkom.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11-12 MAY

LD130642 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11-12 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 May

In the Kuban more than 1.5 million hectares have been sown to spring crops. This year farmers have pledged to sell to the state 4,360,000 tons of grain. The total volume of purchases of wheat of the strong and valuable varieties should be no less than 90 percent. Sowing of grain crops, flax, sugar beet and also potato planting has been completed by south Belorussian farms. The warm rain which has fallen here is promoting rapid growth of the sown seed. (1800 GMT)

12 May

Sowing competition among Ivanovoskaya Oblast farmers: In all 240,000 hectares are to be sown with grain crops, 40,000 hectares with potatoes and nearly the same amount with fodder crops, in the oblast. (1100 GMT)

Corn has been sown on 1.5 million hectares to date in Orenburgskaya Oblast. On Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, sowing of spring crops has been completed on the first million hectares. (1230 GMT)

All Kazakhstan oblasts are sowing. In the past week the farmers of the republic have sown spring crops on 2.5 million hectares. Mass sowing of millet was today begun in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Every year 250,000 hectares are laid with this crops. Millet is also being sown in Ktyubininskaya, Kustanayskaya and Semipa'atinskaya Oblasts. (1300 GMT)

SPRING SOWING PROGRESS SLOWER THAN LAST YEAR

LD121515 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 May 81 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "The Decisive Sowing Period"]

[Excerpts] May has arrived--the decisive month for spring field work. Surmounting the difficulties resulting from unsettled weather, the country's farmers are striving to carry out top-quality sowing as rapidly as possible and to ensure a large and stable harvest and the fulfillment of pledges adopted for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had sown 35.1 million hectares of spring crops by 4 May. The past week has seen the spring's biggest increase in sown areas--9 million hectares.

But there are no grounds for complacency. Many collectives have set a good sowing tempo but, by and large, it is slower than last year.

Some 11.8 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the RSFSR (more than 13 percent of the plan). Three-fourths of the allotted area has been sown in the North Caucasus economic region. Work is well under way in the Chernozem Zone. In Kurganskaya Oblast the spring sowing plan has been fulfilled by 59 percent and in Tambovskaya Oblast by 11 percent. Farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone must exploit more fully the potential for accelerating spring work.

In a week's time the mass sowing of the main food crop--spring wheat--will begin in the eastern regions--Kazakhstan and Siberia. At the moment extra efforts are being made to prepare the soil and pulses and grass are being planted in the rotation fields. Recently the weather has been dry in a number of places. This could result in a loss of soil moisture.

That is why farming practices and creative work by specialists must be directed toward preserving it and making it work to the utmost for the harvest. It is important to keep the sowing schedule as tight as possible, carrying out high-quality work during the optimum period. Machine operators in Kustanayskaya Oblast are embarking on the sowing campaign with this very intention in mind. Unfortunately, in some Siberian and Kazakhstan oblasts many tractors, especially K-700's, are not ready yet, and in some places sowing unit cadres are not up to strength.

Some 12 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the Ukraine. Sowing complex collectives in Belorussia, Moldavia and the Soviet Baltic republics are working fast. The beet growers are very busy at the moment. Some 2.5 million hectares of sugar beet have been sown. The drills have left the beet plantations in the Kiban, Stavropolskiy Kray and many Ukrainian oblasts. Farmers in Belgorodskaya Oblast have sown 83 percent of the allotted area. But in other oblasts of the Central Chernozem Zone the urgent work is only just beginning.

Some 2.1 million hectares of sunflowers have been sown. Work is slow on farms in the Volga area, where the valuable oil-producing crop is to occupy more than 833,000 hectares. Great importance is attached to hulled crops this year. In the irrigated zone measures are being taken to finish sowing rice. Some 187,000 hectares have already been sown. A number of areas are starting to sow millet and buckwheat and there is potential for expanding the sowing areas and increasing yields and gross harvests. Yet in some RSFSR and Kazakh oblasts areas allocated to these crops are being reduced.

Cotton has been sown on 3.1 million hectares. A new stage in the struggle for the harvest is approaching--tending the crops. The first cultivation is being conducted in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan. The main thing is to water in time, to apply extra fertilizers and to prevent a crust from forming on the soil. The flax growers are emulating the cotton growers in their attempts to organize efficient sowing work. So far 328,000 hectares of fiber flax have been sown. Considerable areas have still to be sown in Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya, Pskovskaya and other RSFSR oblasts.

Workers on vegetable plantations are solving crucial tasks. They have to lay the foundation for a harvest which will satisfy the population's food needs. Some 758,000 hectares of potatoes have been planted along with 548,000 hectares of vegetable crops. In many areas the work rate is not up to scratch.

Time is getting short. Each May Day is important to the harvest in the first year of the 5-year plan.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON SPRING FIELD WORK PROGRESS

Summary of Week's Results

LD122330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of field work for the past week. Various spring crops now cover 27.5 million hectares. Due to weather conditions, sowing is proceeding more slowly than in past years in the Volga area, the Urals and the Volga-Vyatka Region. The rate of sowing has increased somewhat in the center of the republic. The northern boundary of sowing has now reached Arkhangelskaya Oblast and Karelskaya. Work will begin very soon in Yakutskaya and the Komi ASSR. In the south, sowing of late thermophilic crops, sunflower, sugar beet and corn continues. This work is proceeding at the normal rate.

More on Field Work

LD130938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The spring sowing season is getting underway in regions of Siberia and the Far East.

As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported in a routine bulletin on the course of sowing, more than 3 million hectares has now been sown to various early crops. This is more than last year by the same date. The most responsible period is now beginning for farms of the eastern regions of the republic. The optimal dates have arrived for the sowing of spring grain including the chief food crop of this zone, spring wheat. The time allocated by nature for carrying out this work is very short but its scale is vast. The spring wheat in the east of the country occupies more than 40 million hectares; grain of the very highest quality is grown here. Farms of Siberia and the Far East have prepared well for this work. This is shown by the sowing of early grain crops which has been carried out in an organized manner.

In the RSFSR now sowing of both early and late crops is proceeding simultaneously. Thus, farms of the Far East and Kuban are continuing sowing on fields allocated to rice. Sowing of soya, vegetables, corn and sunflowers is under way. Potatoes have been planted on a considerable area already. It is characteristic that many of these crops will be cultivated this year according to a new and progressive technology avoiding the use of manual labor. This technique also involves a considerable reduction in the number of runs made by the tools and machines across the field, so that less damage is caused to the soil, its fertility is preserved and fuel is saved.

The editorial office has also received the first reports of the start of laying of fodder in the republic; they show that a good harvest of grasses has been grown in the south. Thus winter rape is giving a yield of 30 quintals per hectare of green vegetation of many farms.

CHERKASSKAYA OBLAST LIVESTOCK PLEDGES WELCOMED

LD111547 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 May front-pages the following unattributed report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee":

"The CPSU Central Committee has approved the socialist pledges of Cherkasskaya Oblast agricultural workers to increase production and sales to the state of livestock products in the 11th 5-Year Plan and recommended union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms to develop socialist competition widely among livestock-raising workers and all rural working people for the fuller utilization of reserves and potentials for a steady increase in the production of livestock output, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the outlined plans for state purchases of meat, milk and other products and for the considerable enhancement of qualitative indicators and of the efficiency of livestock raising."

This is followed on pages 1-2 by the 2,300-word text of the Cherkasskaya Oblast agricultural workers' socialist pledges under the headline "Following the Course of Intensification." The socialist pledges include the following points:

"Having calculated their potential, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises have decided in 1981 to increase sales of livestock and poultry for meat by no less than 9 percent compared with last year and by 33-36 percent by the end fo the 11th 5-Year Plan."

"Pork production in the farms' public sector will increase by 22,000 tons, or 47 percent, during the current 5-year plan. Production of mutton and of poultry and rabbit meat will also increase."

"On the oblast's farms as a whole the number of cows will increase by 35,000-40,000 head over the 5-year plan, or 15 percent, and their density per 100 hectares of agricultural land will stand at 23-24 head."

"Some 4.5 million rabbits will be raised in the oblast, or 6 kg a year for every resident."

USTINOV COMMENTS ON VICTORY DAY, COMBAT READINESS

LD121135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "Lessons of the Great Victory"]

[Text] In these spring days Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 36th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. This glorious victory is inscribed forever in letters of gold in the Soviet state's heroic annals.

The memory of the fiery years of the fight to the death against fascism, of the unrivaled feat of the USSR's people and armed forces, who routed a very powerful and experienced enemy and saved the world from the threat of fascist enslavement, will never be erased from the consciousness of a grateful mankind.

This year we are celebrating the holiday of the great victory in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm generated by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The land of the soviets guided by its proven vanguard, the CPSU, is marching firmly and consistently along Lenin's course of peace and socialism. Inspired by the decisions of the recent party forum, our people are engaged in peaceful, constructive labor on an enormous scale. The motherland's economic and defense might is being strengthened, and the working people's material and cultural living standard is being steadily improved.

The success in communist building fill the hearts of all Soviet people with a sense of pride in their dear party, their wise and perspicacious party, and in its Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that loyal Marxist-Leninist and outstanding statesman and politician of the present day.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War occupies a special place in the ranks of the historical events of the 20th century. This war was the hardest and fiercest of all wars ever experienced by our motherland. In it the question was resolved of the existence of the world's first socialist state and the destiny of world civilization. It was an uncompromising battle in which the forces of socialism, progress and democracy utterly defeated the most reactionary detachment of world imperialism.

The path to victory over fascism was unbelievably hard and long. The fighting proceeded on an enormous front from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea and continued without a break for 1,418 days and nights. In the first period of the war our people experienced an unbelievable strain on all their forces and days of retreat and defeats, when the ferocious enemy reached the walls of Moscow and Leningrad and broke through to the banks of the Volga and the Caucasus foothills. Under incredibly hard conditions Soviet people everywhere displayed courage, mass heroism, staunchness and unswerving will for victory. "Ours Is a Just Cause. The Enemy Will Be Defeated. Victory Will Be Ours!"--this party slogan rallied and inspired fighters at the front and workers in the rear to selfless feats for the defense of the socialist motherland's independence.

In this hard period, in bloody fighting, our army wore down the enemy's crack divisions, destroyed his personnel and equipment, staunchly defended itself and withstood counterstrikes. Soviet troops acquired combat experience, were strengthened and tempered, and mastered the complex science of winning.

In the Battle of Moscow Hitler's Blitzkrieg plan was buried and the legend of the Fascist army's "invincibility" was dispelled before the eyes of the whole world. The foundation was laid for a radical turn in the war.

The victory at Stalingrad sharply altered the situation on the Soviet-German front in our favor. It made a tremendous contribution to attaining a decisive breakthrough in the war. After that the Soviet Army firmly seized the strategic initiative and held on to it right up to Fascist Germany's full capitulation.

The Hitlerites' defeats at Kursk, in the Ukraine, at Leningrad, in Belorussia and in the Baltic states, the liberation of the European peoples from the Fascist yoke, the defeat of the enemy in his own lair and the hoisting of the Red banner in the capital of the Third Reich over the Reichstag dome--these were the most important heroic milestones on the path of the Soviet people and their armed forces to definitive victory in the last war.

The victory over fascism was achieved through the efforts of many peoples and states united in the anti-Hitler coalition for the common struggle against the Fascist invaders. We pay due tribute to our allies' contribution to this struggle. At the same time it is historically irrefutable that it was precisely the land of the soviets which was the main force barring German Fascism's way to world rule and that the brunt of the war lay on the shoulders of our country and its armed forces servicemen and rear workers. Every Soviet person considered himself personally responsible for the socialist motherland's destiny and did everything he could for victory.

During the war the Communist Party's organizing and mobilizing role as the guiding force of Soviet society was manifested even more graphically. Assuming with Leninist boldness the responsibility for the country's destiny, it became a real fighting party and its Central Committee became a veritable headquarters from which the supreme political and strategic leadership of military operations and the management of the country's economy were carried out. The party concentrated over 80 percent of all communists in the active army and in the economic sectors directly connected with meeting the needs of the front.

By their personal example of courage and valor and the party's impassioned words, the communists raised the masses' combat morale and instilled confidence in victory over the enemy. During the war in the eyes of the entire people the lofty title of party member was inextricably linked with each party member's sacred duty--to be only in the forefront in battle and labor. And I should like to stress in particular that the inspired phrase "consider me a communist" was born not at the time of our victorious westward offensive but in the harshest days of terrible ordeal in the initial period of the war.

During the Great Patriotic War the Communist Party formed a remarkable constellation of major military leaders, political workers and production organizers.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who was in the very thick of the fighting from the first to the last day of the war, proved himself an outstanding party soldier in the army in the field. A political leader on the grand scale, he took a direct part in combat operations on the front line, participated actively in drawing up and implementing the plans of many combat operations and carried out tremendous organizational and educational work among the troops.

The victory won in the battles of the Great Patriotic War was the victory of the Soviet Armed Forces created by the socialist revolution, educated by the party and thoroughly at one with the people. It was the triumph of Soviet military art over Fascist military art. It was the victory of the heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and labor intelligentsia, the victory of the USSR's entire multinational people. It was the victory of socialist ideology over the misanthropic ideology of imperialism and fascism.

The operations of our armed forces were fully backed by the economic might of the socialist state and the selfless work of Soviet working people in the rear. The Soviet national economy won an incontestable victory in the unprecedentedly strenuous confrontation with the economy of Hitlerite Germany, which utilized almost the entire economic potential of West Europe, which it had overrun. The Soviet Union's industry managed to surpass the enemy's industry in terms of both the quantity and the quality of weapons and other military hardware.

The victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War convincingly confirmed the vital strength and insuperable might of the socialist system created by October and graphically demonstrated its incontestable superiority over capitalism. It showed that the Soviet social and state system is a real people's system, enjoying the fullest support of the broadest people's masses.

The just liberation aims for which the Soviet Union was fighting and the party's daily inspiring and leading activity enabled full use to be made in defeating the enemy of such motive forces for the development of socialist society as the ideological and political unity of the Soviet people, ardent Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and the unbreakable friendship of the USSR's peoples. During the turbulent years of struggle against fascism the whole world was shown once again the profound correctness of Lenin's words that the people defending their own, Soviet power and upholding their own righteous cause and their future will never be defeated.

Imperialism's gamble on military means in the struggle against the first worker-peasant state in history was beaten once again. The forces of imperialist reaction were not even helped by the superiority which the Fascists had before attacking the USSR in terms of military forces and means and combat experience, or by the suddenness of the attack, or by other temporary advantages which the perfidious, treacherous enemy possessed at first.

Moreover, the war undertaken by imperialism's shock detachment with a view to destroying socialism turned against imperialism itself. The Soviet people's heroic struggle radically altered the entire course of World War II. The defeat of fascism gave rise to the mighty wave of sociopolitical changes that swept over the whole world and resulted in the strengthening and consolidation of the forces of peace and progress. The world socialist system came into being. The collapse of the imperialist colonial system began.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was a terrible warning to reactionary imperialist forces and to all latter-day aggressors and coveters of other people's property.

Unfortunately, the total defeat of Fascist Germany and its allies in aggression taught the ruling circles of imperialist powers little. Trying to counter the objective laws of social development and the progressive changes in the world, even today the imperialists see militarism as the chief guarantee of the capitalist system's continued existence. Making attempts to halt or at least slow down the course of world development, which they dislike, and to regain their role as controllers of the peoples' destinies, they are gambling on military force, on the policy of military adventures and aggression.

At the start of the eighties the leaders of the NATO bloc, above all the United States, set themselves the aim of upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium that had come about between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. They are seeking to undermine the cause of detente and are accelerating the arms race, evidently reckoning that new types of mass destruction weapons will enable them to threaten socialist and other countries and to dictate their will to the whole world. In this they are making active use of China's present inflammatory policy of hostility to socialism. Futile calculations! However much they intimidate and provoke us, we will not be frightened and will not yield to any provocations. And we will allow no military superiority over us.

The socialist countries' defensive military-political alliance possesses all it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains. Therefore, inevitable disappointment and stern condemnation by future generations await those who have not learned the lessons of the last war and who cherish the dream of once again trying the strength of our Soviet systems and the might of the socialist community.

But, aware of their strength and tremendous potential, the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries have no intention whatever of saber-rattling. We counter the dangerous and irresponsible course of imperialist policy with the peace-loving policy of socialism, which enjoys the broad support of all people of good will on earth--a policy aimed at radically improving the international situation, lessening the threat of war, curbing the arms race and deepening detente. As a counterweight to the imperialist strategy of aggression and wars the Communist Party and the Soviet state continue to advance the proven Leninist strategy of peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Awareness of responsibility for mankind's future, for the fate of present and future generations and for the building of the new society and the memory of those who died in the Great Patriotic War, upholding the cause of peace and the security of the peoples compels us, as ever, to be in the forefront of this noble struggle which is essential to mankind.

Creatively developing, in conformity with the present-day international situation, the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, our party's 26th congress put forward a whole series of new peace proposals formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to congress. These proposals, which encountered widespread response and support the world over, impart powerful impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace and international security and expose in full view of the working masses the ruling circles of the West, who are finding it increasingly difficult to conceal their aggressive designs with the "Soviet threat" smokescreen. The USSR has always stood for and still stands for strict and full observance in relations among all states of the equality of people and other acknowledged norms of international law.

One would hope that those who make the policy of the leading capitalist powers will show commonsense and look at things more realistically.

The forces of imperialist reaction may not have benefited from the lessons of the war, but the war taught the Soviet people a great deal. It demonstrated most forcefully that it is necessary constantly to maintain a high level of vigilance and keep an eye open for the intrigues of socialism's enemies, lest any aggressor take us by surprise.

In the present atmosphere of exacerbation of international tension and intensification of the war danger, the CPSU and the entire Soviet people see it as their sacred duty to further strengthen the USSR's defense might and see to it that the army and navy are equipped with the latest arms and have all they need to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Working selflessly on all fronts of communist building, Soviet people are well aware that their patriotic accomplishments are the sure foundation of our motherland's military might. The achievements of developed socialism and the successes of Soviet society's economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development make it possible to maintain the country's defense capability and its armed forces' combat might at the proper level.

Carrying out the will of the people, the troops of the army and navy are constantly refining combat training and steadily raising combat readiness. "A solid combination of high-standard equipment provision, military expertise and indestructible morale"--that was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's succinct and accurate description of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

The 26th CPSU Congress' high rating of our armed forces is not only a tribute to their personnel and to the workers, engineers and technicians whose labor and talent created our first-class arms, but it also obliges all Soviet troops to display even greater energy, tenacity and effort in the struggle to further improve combat readiness.

The sons and grandsons of those who won the great victory in the last war are now in the ranks of the socialist fatherland's armed defenders. They have not undergone the grim ordeals which were the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are true to the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of our people and our army. "And whenever," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace so require, whenever it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet soldier shows himself a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome all difficulties."

The Great Patriotic War demonstrated that the strength of our army lies in its indissoluble unity with the people. It remains one of our most urgent tasks to further strengthen this unity and to continue to improve the military-patriotic education of Soviet people and our young people.

The Communist Party's leadership is the decisive source of the armed forces' constant combat might and the fundamental basis of all Soviet military building. It was from it that the Soviet Army and Navy derived their strength in the last war. Today too the guidance of the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally is apparent in every military sphere. The tenets and conclusions contained in the 26th party congress documents and in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches and articles are of very important, principled significance for the correct theoretical and practical solution of questions relating to building the army and navy.

The Soviet Armed Forces are on combat vigil in close formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The strength of this defensive alliance lies in the indestructible unity and fruitful cooperation of the socialist community countries. And while the aggressive NATO bloc maintains and builds up its military might it is our duty to continue to strengthen the Warsaw Pact and maintain its combat potential at the required level.

The day of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is a special holiday. Soviet troops are celebrating it with new successes in combat and political training and by fulfilling socialist pledges. The party's command to constantly strengthen the armed forces' combat readiness and to struggle for efficient and high-quality military labor and combat training and a high standard of military discipline, organization and order in the army and navy will be honorably carried out.

While solving today's tasks and thinking about tomorrow, Soviet troops are striving to be worthy of the heroes of the last war. Through their high level of combat readiness for the defense of the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor they are constantly reminding our enemies of the unforgettable lessons of the great victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces over Fascist Germany.

OBITUARY OF MARSHAL OF AVIATION V.A. SUDETS

LD130833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 3

[V.A. Sudets obituary]

[Excerpts] On 6 May 1981 Marshal of Aviation Vladimir Aleksandrovich Sudets, eminent Soviet military leader, died after a grave and prolonged illness. The armed forces have lost a loyal son of our people and an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, who devoted his entire life to selfless service to the socialist motherland and to the cause of Lenin's party, of which he had been a member since 1924. V.A. Sudets was born on 23 October 1904 into a foundryman's family in Nizhnedneprovsk settlement, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov. D.F. Ustinov. K.U. Chernenko, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.K. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev. N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov. R.S. Kutakhov. S.G. Gorshkov. K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin. V.M. Shavanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, P.F. Batitskiy, V.I. Chuykov, S.F. Ashromeyev, G.V. Sredin, S.A. Bobylev, L.L. Batekhin, Ye.S. Yurasov, S.F. Romanov. G.P. Skorikov. S.I. Rudenko, Ye.Ya. Savitskkiy and V.V. Dutov.